THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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State Library

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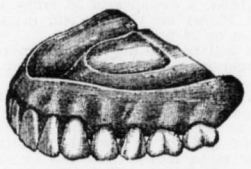
F. M. ZELIE, D. D. S.,

CRANE BLOCK, EMPORIUM, PA.



Artificial Teeth

Made upon Gold, Alumiaum and Rubber Base.

GAS ADMINISTERED.

All Dental Operations carefully done. No charge for examination.

HOURS:—8:30 a. m. to 12 m., 1 to 5 p.m.

NIGHT CALLS AT NEW WARNER.

Rockwell's Drug Store.

The Cold Cream that we make is unsurpassed for face and hands and will make the skin soft and white. We have Nail, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Wist Brooms. Chamois Skin and Sponges. No better goods on the market. When you want your favorite recipes filled Bring them to us. Our stationeryleads. Also our toilet cream, toilet water, toilet soaps, perfumes and sashet powder. All the latest.

Our Botanic Dry Kidney Cure is an exoellent tonic. A specific for all diseases of the kidneys.

M. A. ROCKWELL.

Holiday Annex

H. A. ZARPS & CO.

IN order to meet the increased demands of our numerous customers we have rented and stocked the store room, next door to JOHNSON & McNARNEY'S office, with a beautiful line of goods, especially selected for the Holiday Trade. During the rush incident to Xmas trade this new departure will afford the ladies an excellent opportunity to make their purchases. One of the features of the Annex will be several bargain counters. We can't fail to meet your wants at either store. Call early.

H. A. ZARPS & CO.

NEXT DOOR TO JOHNSON & McNARNEY'S OFFICE

Coming Attractions.

Dec. 21st—Stetson's Uncle Tom's Cabin Company.

Dec. 24th—Carr and Hungeford, Vaudeville Company.

Dec. 30th—Alvasez & Lennox, in "Jesse James."

Elaborate Christmas Dinner.

Mine Host Wheeler, of New Warner, is preparing an elaborate Christmas Menu, which no doubt will attract all lovers of good things. The tickets upon this occasion will be 75c.

Handkerchief Sale.

Mrs. Lizzie Hinkle's Sunday school class will commence a handkerchief and apron sale at her rooms in Odd Fellows Block, on Monday afternoon and evening, Dec. 19. The patronage of the public solicited.

Fraternal Order of Eagles.

There will be a meeting of the proposed Aerie of the F. O. E., at City Hall, Friday Evening, Dec. 16th, 1904, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a temporary organization. You are requested to be present.

The Emporium Aerie will be organized Tuesday evening, Dec 20, 1904.

W. F. BAILEY, Sec'y pro tem.

New Dental Office.

Dr. F. M. Zelie, who makes his bow to the PRESS readers this week, having fitted up in fine style his suite of rooms in the Crane Block. Dr. Zelie is a graduate of New York Dental College, and a post-graduate of Haspell Dental School of Chicago. We welcome the gentleman to Emporium and hope he may find his residence here both pleasant and profitable. He comes highly recommended.

Don't Bar Your Door.

Millions upon millions of people are spending money this year for Christmas gifts. Every home in Cameron county, as well as adjoining counties, are sure to look to the advertisements in the newspapers for hints as to what to buy and *where* to buy it. The merchant who fails to advertise his Christmas goods thereby cuts himself off from participation in the benefits of the Holiday rush. He might as well bar his front door expecting customers to come in through the window.

Union Thanksgiving Services.

On next Sunday evening (18th,) there will be a union national Thanksgiving service held in the Presbyterian church of this place. This annual Thanksgiving service was necessarily postponed because of the disappointment in the heating plant purchased and the delay caused by having to decide on and secure and put in another. The church can now be made thoroughly warm and comfortable. Let everybody come out and join heart and soul in a genuine national Thanksgiving service. Services begin at 7 o'clock.

Valuable Dog Dies.

"Ring," a valuable dog belonging to Mr. M. H. Terwilliger died Saturday morning, of double pneumonia, after an illness of three days. Nearly every day, since he was four years old, "Ring" had gone to work with Mr. Terwilliger, and it was only three days before his death, when too weak and exhausted to go with his master, he laid down and longingly watched the teams go to work. Every effort was made to lessen his suffering, but the careful attention given him failed to prolong his useful life. "Ring," a loyal friend and faithful, was a great favorite with every one, winning many friends by his kind disposition and remarkable intelligence, and we may truthfully say of him; "Well done, thou good and faithful servant?"

A Gorgeous Novelty.

Guy Bros' minstrels present this season a grand spectacular first part that creates a genuine sensation where-ever seen. It is entitled "The United States Battleship Texas, or the Jack Tars Ashore." Arranged by Geo. R. Guy with special scenery and ingenious electrical effects, magnificent uniforms and military drills, it is a spectacle dazzlingly brilliant and not soon to be forgotten. The battleship at anchor, the lighthouse with its gleaming lights, the ocean silvery under the full moon, the sailors with their songs, dances and stick drills, the entrance of the commanding officer who joins them for an evening of pleasure, and the marvelous transformation in scenery and costume, from sailors to soldiers in camp, combine to make this the most splendid and gorgeous achievement in the annals of modern minstrelsy. At the Opera House, Friday night, December 16th.

The Best Game.

The game of ten pins last Saturday evening, at Creighton's Broad street alley, between Port Allegany and Emporium was the most hotly contested game of the season, resultiug in the following score:

EMPORIUM.

Clarke,	163	193	160—516
Creighton,	136	158	146—440
Daly	131	184	127—442
Knickerbocker,	162	161	158—481
Eckl,	162	128	147—437
Good,	175	161	157—493
Totals	929	985	895—2809

PORT ALLEGANY.

Reed,	184	138	143—465
Bard,	149	164	179—492
Mahaffey,	150	170	144—464
Lauer,	150	173	150—473
Butler,	170	165	161—496
St. Clair,	138	137	136—411
Totals	941	947	913—2801

The Observer.

Last week the Observer had something to say about good citizenship. It has occurred to him that the few things he said on that subject have a bearing in relation to the church as well as to the state.

The Observer is taking it for granted that none of the readers of the PRESS question the importance of all that the church stands for in the life of the community. It is not probable that there is a single person in Emporium, for instance, who would be willing to live for any length of time in a region where religion and its beneficent influences are unknown. Much less would any man in Emporium care to have his wife and children live in such a locality. Of all civilizing and moralizing agencies, religion is the first. Apart from the church, which in its ideal is humanity organized for religious purposes, there can be no effective religious life or influence in a community. From a practical point of view, a churchless community is a community without religion.

Last week the Observer tried to hammer in the thought that we are all the beneficiaries of the state, and that we all, therefore, in return owe a duty to the state in the way of material support and also in the way of contributing our share of personal thought and interest and effort to keep up the general public life and atmosphere which is so essential to our life as members of a social order. The man who ignores his responsibility to the state, who is willing to live off the priceless benefits which the state vouchsafes to him, while doing nothing to build up the life of the state, is a deadbeat and a parasite.

The church is just as important to the life of humanity as is the state; it confers benefits just as real, just as great, just as tangible. These benefits, many of them, at least, extend to every man, woman and child in the community; every one is a beneficiary of the church, and consequently every one owes a duty to the church in return for these benefits.

The material support of the state is provided for by means of taxation. The state has the legal power to enforce the payment of taxes. The church has no such power, nor does she desire to have it. But the moral obligation to support the chuch is just as real and just as great as is the moral obligation toward support the state, and this moral obligation rests upon just as many persons in the one case as in the other. What we give to the support of churches should not be looked upon in the light of a mere freewill offering, much less in the light of a charity, but it should be viewed in its true light as the payment of a just obligation.

One may pay taxes to the state and yet be an alien, and one may contribute money for the support of a church without being a member of the church. To the non-church member the Observer would like to address a kindly word. You acknowledge that the community is vastly the better for the influence of the church, and that you yourself in many ways are the beneficiary of this good influence. You know, too, that the church cannot exist without members. If every one were to follow your example, where would our churches be with all their helpful and uplifting influence? You are in precisely the same position as is the man who declines to assume his duty as a citizen of the country. An alien living in our midst owes it to the country whose protection and advantages he enjoys, to take his place as a full-fledged citizen. He may be industrious and law-abiding, and he may be very prompt and honest in paying his taxes, but so long as he is willing to remain an alien, he is showing a spirit which, if imitated by all, would mean the disorganization of the civil community and government. Yet many of those who would be the most ready to censure the alien for declining to become a citizen, are themselves willing to remain mere aliens, when it comes to their relation to the church. Is not the man who is an alien in relation to the church just as much of a shirker as is the alien in the state?

Citizenship in the state means identifying one's self in heart and thought and effort with the best spirit and life of the state. Membership in the church means identifying one's self in heart and thought and life with the best and purest life of the church. The man who holds himself aloof from the currents of civic life and interest is doing himself a great injury; he is throwing away his man's duty and his man's opportunity. The state also suffers injury through his neglect of duty. So, too, the man who holds himself aloof from the currents of church life and interest is doing himself an injury: he, too, is throwing away his man's duty and his man's opportunity. And through his failure humanity is also the worse.

He who says that church members are not good enough to have fellowship with is near of kin to him who says that politics are too corrupt for an honest man to have anything to do with. Both are unmanly shirkers.

Our Blanket Editions.

The PRESS is indeed very thahkful to its many friends for the flattering words bestowed upon our Xmas editions, numbering 144 columns weekly. It has required a very great amout of labor and no small expense, yet the very liberal patronage of our business men amply repays us. We have striven to please, while we regret we cannot increase the number of pages at this time, feeling positive that the enterprise of our business men will be richly rewarded by a lively trade.

Our edition, next week, will be fully up to our standerd. We hope our patrons will be prompt with "copy," thereby enabling us to get out a neat paper.

The Canadian Jubilee Singers.

A large audience greatly enjoyed the Canadian Jubilee Singers, at the court house, last evening, appearing here under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. Plantation melodies, present day ballads of the popular order, were given with all the abandon and freedom of the race, while in the solo parts the several members showed marked attention had been given the cultivation of their respective voices. The orchestra, of six pieces, was by far the best feature of the evening's entertainment and we would suggest that larger place be given to it on the program. The Canadian Jubilee Singers can come again. They provide a form of entertainment of which the public will never tire.

Ellsworth Plumstead.

Ellsworth Plumstead, who gave the second number in the People's Star Course, last Thursday night, abundantly made good his reputation as a pleasing entertainer. Exceptionally clever was his big boy and old man parts. In fact we have never heard him surpassed in these particular roles and this we believe is the general consensus of opinion. In the matter of makeup he is a consummate master. In costume, posture, voice, gesture, you saw and heard not the character impersonated, but the character itself, and this is the actors art in a perfected degree. His singing specialties were excellent, prompting the inquiry as to why he does not make more liberal use of his well trained voice. He is the possessor of a singularly pure and sympathetic singing voice and to limit its use to but two members, left his audience longing for more. A longing, however, from the arrangement of the program, destined not to be gratified. Mr. Plumstead's entertainment left behind a pleasant memory and should he come this way again his welcome would be hearty. The piano numbers by Miss Flossie Taggart were very well rendered and her accompaniment of Mr. Plumstead was most excellent.

Photographs for Chaistmas presents at Bair's studio. Don't wait until it is too late.

Truth Will Prevail.

The good people of Sinnamahoning and surrounding country are delighted to know that they can get Xmas sweet meats at the head quarters of the Liars club. Pap Blodget says the truth will be spoken at all times, until after New Year.

Bargain in Books.

A complete set of Brittanica Encyclopaedia, consisting of thirty volumes and key. Are all new and in original packages. Will be sold at a bargain, Apply at PRESS office. 36tf

Two Nights Before Christmas.

Remember the date Dec. 23, and be at the St. Charles Hotel and enjoy a good old fashioned Christmas dance. Supper will be served in the St. Charles dining room. Ten cents per dance. Supper, extra. Good music will be in attendance.

42-3t. T. L. WHEATON.

Everybody reads the PRESS

Warning.

All persons are hereby forbidden from trespassing upon the property of this Company without a permit from this office, or the Superintendant at the works.

KEYSTONE POWDER MFG. CO.

Emporium, Pa., August 1st, 1903.

24-tf.

Photograph's for Christmas presents at Bair's studio don't wait unti iit is too late.

Elk County Medical Society.

The following is taken from the November number of The Pennsylvania Medical Journal:

"The meeting of the Elk county Medical Society was held at Ridgway, November 11th, 1904, with the following members present: Drs. Bevier, Davis, Early, Flynn, Heilman, McAlister, Palmer, Warwick, Wells, E. T. and W. L. Williams and Wilson.

The essayist, Dr. Free, of DuBois, was not present, owing to absence from home and suffering from infection, received during an operation. The subject for discussion was 'Meigraine.' Drs. McAllister and Heilman each presented a paper, that of Dr. Heilman desiring special notice for the thoroughness with which it dealt with the subject."

Sudden Death.

LUCIENE PEABODY, aged 55 years and eight days, employed as scaler in Cameron Lumber Company's mill at Cameron, was stricken with apoplexy last Saturday evening while entering his barn to milk his cow. He was removed to the boarding house, which he and his family conducted, and Dr. Smith sent for, but he failed to regain consciousness, passing away at five o'clock Sunday morning, leaving a wife, three sons and three daughters to mourn his death. Mr. Peabody had worked hard all day and apparently was in the best of health, in fact joked with the men just before leaving the boarding house for the barn. Many of our citizens will pleasantly remember the gentleman, who was a hard working, industrious man, when he was in the employ of C. B. Howard Company.

Undertaker LaBar prepared the body for burial and the remains, accompanied by the family to Ceres, Pa., for burial, on Monday. Mr. C. W. Rishell, Mr. LaBar's efficient assistant, accompanied the remains to Ceres.

Mr. Peabody was an old Odd Fellow, being a member of Mt. Jewett Lodge, a committee from said order being in attendance at the funeral.

BRIEF MENTION.

Last Sunday's cold snap was a harvest for the plumbers.

Photograph's for Christmas presents at Bair's stndio don't wait until it is too late.

A union national thanksgiving service will be held in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening,

Photographs for Christmas presents at Bair's studio. Don't wait until it is too late.

Ladies of the Golden Eagle will have election of officers Friday evening Dec. 16 Would like to have all members present.

BESSIE D. SWOPE.

Persons wishing a reproduction of penny pictures can have same by calling on P. K. Shnyder on Cherry street. Also a lot pictures uncalled for.

A good pastry cook cansecure a permanent position by applying at New Warner at once.

Revival services at the Free Methodist Church Rev. John O'Regan, of Buffaio, will preach for ten nights, beginning Dec. 14th. Everybody come.

B. Egan has a patent tooth-extracting device and thinks serioulsy of hanging out his shingle—unless our resident dentists offer him some inducement to withhold his money maker.

FOR SALE—One pair of work horses weight 1200 each, heavy wagon, harness and sleds will sell for $320.00. Inquire of

CHAS. BARR,

Emporium, Pa. 3t.

In Ohio a suit has been instituted to test the right of the Supreme Tent of the Knightsof the Maccabees to raise insurance rates for older members—as has recently been done.

Stetson's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is the mammoth double production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will appear on Wednesday evening, Dec. 21st, at the Opera House, Emporium. The rendition of Uncle Tom by this well-known and well-liked company will never grow old. This management evidently believes in the maxim: "What's worth doing is worth doing well." There runs through this grand story a pathos peculiarly touching and sweet. It speaks the universal language of the heart. It reflects like a mirror and innermost phrases of the human emotions. It is more than a play—it is a moral classic. It argues for two of the greatest themes that can engage the mind—human liberty and the immortality of the soul. Notwithstanding the frequent production of this play, it is never produced in the sumptuous manner by other companies as it is in Stetson's. It is like meeting an old friend after a year's absence. In his theatric offerings, Manager Washburn has brought together all the requisites that go to make up a really great production and one it will be a real loss to miss. Tickets 35c, 50c and 75c; gallery, 25c;

Conductor Buck Wins.

William J. Buck, of this place, one of the popular Buffalo Flyer conductors between Emporium and Renovo, who was a candidate for member of P. R. R. Relief Committee, won out by a large majority, having over 300 votes more than his competitor. Mr. Buck celebrated the occasion, Tuesday evening, by being raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. He enters his new work on Relief, Jan. 2nd.

Photographs for Christmas presents at Bair's studio. Don't wait until it is too late.

WEATHER REPORT

(Forecast by T. B. Lloyd.)

FRIDAY, Fair.

SATURDAY Snow.

SUNDAY. Fair.

Opera House

FRIDAY, DEC. 16,

Guy Bro's Big Minstrels.

Everything New. Up-to-Date.

New Original First Part (with special scenery) entitled

"JOLLY JACK TARS ASHORE"

Best of Singers, Dancers, Acrobats and Comedians.

10 SOLO VOCALISTS, 10

10 BIG SPECIALTIES, 10

CONCERT ORCHESTRA.

Watch for Grand Street Parade.

Seats on Sale at Lloyd's Book Store.

Prices, 25, 35, 50 and 75 Cents.

STETSON'S

Original Big Double Specta-ular Production of

Uncle Tom's Cabin

The Barnum of Them All.

Under the Management of

LEON W. WASHBURN

More Grand Novelties then ever. Gorgeous Scenery, Mechanical Effects. Two Brass Bands. Colored Female Fife and Drum Corps, Blood Hounds. Beautiful Chariots and Tableaux Wagons Drawn by Handsome Shetland Ponies. Genuine Southern Cake Walkers. Buck and Wing Dancers. Male and Female Quartettes. Jubilee Singers. Grand Vision and Transformation Scenes. Eva and Her Golden Chariot. Watch for the Big Parade—it Beats a Circus.

SPECIAL FEATURE THIS SEASON.

Queen Draga's Beautiful Gowns

Worn by the Ladies Colored Quartette

Almost the whole world has heard of the sad news of Queen Draga's tragic death; her love for elegant dresses and her wonderful assortment of Parisian novelties. Leon W. Washburn, Manager of the Stetson's Big Uncle Tom's Cabin Co., has gone to the expense of getting the artist's original designs of the last superb creation made for the essinated queen of Servia, and has taken four of these exquisite gowns made at a fabulous price. To give the audience an opportunity to see these world-wide advertised dresses, they will be worn by four young ladies of the company in an novelty act during the performance of Stetson's UncleTom's Cabin Co.

AT OPERA HOUSE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21ST, 1904.

Prices: 35c 50c and 75cc; Gallery, 25c.

NEXT ATTRACTION,

CARR & HUNGEFORD'S VAUDEVILLE CO., DEC. 24.

Clearance Sale.

A complete closing out of all winter millinery, commencing Friday, Dec. 9th. All trimmed hats at one third off the price. All ready to wear hats at one half the price. Fancy feathers and Pon Pons at one half price. Ostrich tips and plumes at one third price. All stock is new and in good condition.

LUDLAM'S,

3t. Two doors East of Bank.

If you desire to make your friend happy, present them a picture of your self mounted on those lovely calendar cards at Bair's studio.

See the large assortment of photographs in Bair's studio window, Have some like them of yourself. They make fine Christmas presents, from $1.50 to $6.00 per dozen. Where can you get so many fine presents for so small an amount.

Photographs for Christmas presen ts at Bair's studio. Don't wait until it is too late.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$1 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

On its property, 50 miles west of Tampico, on the Mexican Central railway, a Mexican petroleum company has about 15 wells in oil and several others sunk to within a few feet of the oil sand. These can be brought in as soon as sufficient tankage has been supplied. Several tanks with a capacity of 35,000 barrels each are nearing completion.

Civet is a pasty, yellowish substance that is taken from a pouch, near certain glands, of the civet cat, which is found in Abyssinia. It is first of a yellowish color that gradually turns darker. It has a strong musky odor that to many is very disagreeable, but by many of the women of this country it is considered an indispensable article in the perfumery line.

It may be surprising but doubtless gratifying to the public to know that the Bible is still the world's best-selling book, the announcements of secular publishers to the contrary notwithstanding. Recent reports show that the British Bible society has since its establishment distributed 180,000,000 copies of the Scriptures, while the American Bible society has added more than 70,000,000 to the flood of volumes poured into all the countries of the world

A London wholesale haberdashery concern has introduced a species of paper undershirts and hosiery, samples of which series are now being shown in the New York market. These goods are offered at popular prices and save laundry bills. Japanese paper handkerchiefs are selling more freely than formerly. A specially constructed "wallet" is on sale to go with them. Separate divisions are provided for clean and soiled 'kerchiefs, the latter being burned.

Naturalists can not fail to be surprised at the weight of some of the deer caught in Vermont woods this season. These scientific gentlemen have been laboring under the impression that about 225 pounds was the maximum weight of any deer ever found in this section of the country. In Windham county this season one specimen weighed over 300 pounds, two others at least close to that figure, and nearly all the bucks brought in were in the 200 class or over.

The entire diamond output of South Africa is exported from the Cape of Good Hope to London; yet, strange to say, it finds no place in the British official publications showing the imports into the United Kingdom. After South African diamonds leave the Cape of Good Hope all official trade record of them seems to be lost. The only record of the exports of these diamonds is the attestation of the Cape of Good Hope customs officers that over $26,000,000 worth are annually exported to London.

Three buildings for the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York will be completed in six months. Superintendent Simon Flexner has studied the most recent methods of scientific research in Europe, and the most approved facilities and equipment will be installed. Water cure for skin and eruptive diseases will be among the first things investigated, and elaborate baths are provided for the animals to be experimented on. Photographic records of all experiments are to be kept in the buildings.

The application of electricity to general agriculture has been successfully made in France and has been followed in Germany on an even greater scale. Power is provided from a central plant and motors for threshing grain, grinding of flour, pumping of water, etc., are rented to proprietors, who find that the work can be more quickly and cheaply done than by horses. The application of electricity to growing seeds has been found exceedingly advantageous, such use having been first made by the experiment station at Amherst, Mass.

A chemist in Odessa has just finished some interesting experiments with petroleum secured in the Caucasian mountains. He began his experiments with the idea of finding out the best method of purifying it for use in the automobile industry and in the operations, he says, he discovered a very respectable quantity of radium, far easier of extraction, naturally, than when it is in combination with metals. The chemist says that he believes this will prove to be the secret of reducing the cost of the precious element to commercial limitations.

OUR "IMPERIALISM" WINS.

The People of Porto Rico Are Well Satisfied with Government of Americans.

Those who regard the annexation and retention of the Philippines as a hideous national crime must regard our treatment of Porto Rico as a crime still more horrible, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

For most of the Porto Ricans seemed to be entirely contented under Spanish rule. They had repeatedly proved their loyalty by aiding Spain in her wars. They had never asked any other nation to deliver them. They had sometimes resisted despotic governors, but had never rebelled against Spain herself.

America took the 900,000 Porto Ricans and began to govern them without going through any sort of form of getting their consent. We changed many of their laws and institutions out of hand. We set their children to learning an alien speech. One of the things we revolutionized first and most was their school system, with which they had seemed contented for generations.

We found 88 per cent. of the Porto Ricans wholly illiterate. There were about 500 public schools, mostly with teachers so incompetent, and occupying such wretched quarters, and with such poor attendance, as to prove that public interest in education was practically dead. There was not a single building in the island erected for public school purposes.

We took hold of this situation in the most imperialistic manner. We told the people that their children had to go to school. Within three years we had 835 effective schools in operation, with 40,000 children enrolled. In another year we had 30,000 of these singing American national hymns in English and 25,000 of them reading and speaking English. We took 27 per cent. of all the public revenue for education. We induced the people to give so much land for school sites that not one of the hundreds of schoolhouses built and building stands on purchased ground.

Strange to say, and directly contrary to all the ideas of anti-imperialists, the Porto Ricans evidently like our high-handed imperialism. They are cheerfully paying the bills for everything, even to free books and school materials for every child. They are sending their children to school so regularly that the attendance percentage equals that of Massachusetts, which leads all the states of the union on this point.

Not only do the Porto Ricans like our imperialism, but it is giving them at least one advantage not enjoyed by most American children. It teaches both English and Spanish in the schools. In two or three generations practically every Porto Rican will be equally at home in the two most widely spoken langauges of men.

"One who knows two tongues," it has been said, "has four eyes, four ears, and four hands." That is, he has practically double the access to knowledge and the power it brings of him who knows but one tongue. The Porto Ricans are being put in that fortunate position. That is what American "imperialism" is doing for Porto Rico.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

☞The democratic party is anti-everything. And the country is anti-democratic by a large majority.—Troy Times.

☞Judge Parker can have the calm assurance that the gold standard is still safe, anyway.—Chicago Record-Herald.

☞"Hill is a mackerel statesman," says the Memphis Commercial-Appeal. Then Salt river is exactly the place for him.—Chicago Tribune.

☞It should be remembered, however, that reorganizing the democratic party is no small matter. It took a war to do it once.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

☞But why not, Mr. Bryan, have reorganization, like charity, begin at home? There's a beautiful field for such talents in Nebraska.—Indianapolis News (Ind.).

☞Parker did not carry his own precinct and therefore should have the sympathy of Bryan, who knows now that is himself.—Chicago Daily News (ind.).

☞Everybody knows exactly what the democrats should do next, but the democrats will probably be sensible enough not to do it.—Chicago Record-Herald.

☞Little Rock's republican jollification points the way to the speedy coming of republican Arkansas to keep company with republican Missouri.—St. Louis Republic.

☞Mr. Bryan appears to have concealed from the general public the fact that as a candidate for United States senator in Nebraska he was beaten more emphaically than Judge Parker was for president.—Chicago Chronicle.

☞The democratic newspapers at the east which bolted Bryan and supported Parker have now reached the conclusion that "the party cannot endure half democratic and half socialist." This would appear to be an unfortunate expression. Most of the real democrats of the country voted for Roosevelt and the socialists appear to have voted for Debs. The democratic party,so-called, is all populist.—Chicago Chronicle.

☞Now that the election is a thing of the past and four more years of republican policies are assured, business circles are stimulated to still greater activity.

☞The democratic platform in Cleveland's time asserted the tariff prevented the sale of American goods abroad in competition with foreign manufacturers. Now democratic orators declare the tariff enables American goods to be sold abroad in competition with foreign manufacturers. As an argument for democratic success, one statement is as good as the other, but they cannot both be true.—Brooklyn Standard-Union.

NEW CONGRESS OUTLOOK.

Republican Majority a Little Top-Heavy, But Speaker Cannon Will Balance It.

In both the senate and the house the republicans will make gains as a result of the election. Losses instead of gains were looked for by the republicans in the upper branch, because their majority has been very large, and because nearly all the retiring members are republicans, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Five of the March 4 next's thirty vacancies have already been filled by election. The results in the states still to elect show that the republicans have more than held their own. A republican will be chosen to succeed Cockrell from Missouri, and a republican, probably ex-Senator Carter, will be chosen in the place of Gibson, democrat, of Montana. On the face of the returns at present the republicans will gain one and the democrats lose one in the senate, leaving the division 58 republicans and 32 democrats.

There will be a republican lead of more than 100 in the house which enters on March 4 next, as compared with one of 30 in the present chamber. This will be the largest majority since the republicans made their clean sweep in the congressional elections of 1894, in the middle of Cleveland's second term, when the people repudiated the democracy and all its works. Just how far beyond the 100 mark the majority will go cannot be told definitely at present. Cowherd, of Missouri, the chairman of the democratic congressional committee, amused his democratic friends in the recent canvass with fairy tales about the tremendous majority which they would have in the coming house, but that majority, including Cowherd himself, has gone glimmering.

This is a fortunate circumstance for the republicans. They will have a free hand in the control of the government at the outset in Roosevelt's new term, and the chances are that they will retain it in the critical midterm congressional campaign of 1906. There has now been an uninterrupted series of republican victories in elections for the house of representatives since 1894, including that year. This breaks all records since 1874, when the republicans were beaten for congress, and when the democrats gained the first victory for the house of representatives which they had won since 1856, when they got control of the house that entered with Buchanan. The republican majority in the coming house looks a little top-heavy, but Speaker Cannon will see to it that the party retains its balance.

TARIFF'S GOOD EFFECTS.

Statistical Facts Show Advantage to This Country Derived from Protection.

The protective tariff is bringing about the condition of things anticipated by increasing exports of manufactured articles instead of raw materials and farm products. The figures of the bureau of statistics indicate that the percentage of manufactures exported during the calendar year 1904 will be larger than ever before, while that of agricultural products will be smaller.

Another pleasing feature, says the Philadelphia Press, is in the increase in the imports of materials in a crude condition for use in domestic industries. In the nine months ending with September over 33 per cent. of the imports were of raw materials for use in manufacturing. In the corresponding months of 1895 the percentage of such imports was a little over 26 per cent. There was an increase this year over last year, demonstrating the growth of such manufactures.

Agricultural products formerly exported are now consumed at home. Instead of supplying them to workmen in Europe, who manufactured articles for use in this country, those products are consumed in a much larger degree in the United tates, where are produced the articles formerly imported. That is immensely to the advantage of this country, increasing its wealth and producing power.

The advantage of the protective tariff is so clear that it is difficult to see how intelligent men can support the democratic party which declares that protection is "robbery," and seeks to put the nation on a free trade basis, at a time when even Great Britain, with its narrow territory, is seriously considering the abandonment of that policy

A Big Blunder.

The democrats should have waged this campaign, so far as the tariff is concerned, against the abuses, not against the policy of protection. It was a big, bad blunder to declare that "protection is robbery." It cut the party loose from any bond of sympathy with republican tariff revisionists, and it declared a doctrine that is foreign to the views and feelings of a majority of democrats. All the conservative utterances that followed the "robbery" declaration in the text of the platform and in Judge Parker's frank deliverances cannot antidote that outburst of passion.—Washington Post.

☞It takes the democratic party a long time to find out that crowds hanging on the lips of Bryan don't do the electing.—Cincinnati Tribune.

☞John Morley's declaration in his speech at Delmonico's that "in your new president you have got a man—a man who has behind him the American people," puts the result of the election happily and forcibly. It is the verdict, also, of a man—a man who has long enjoyed the respect and honor of England and America. As an ambassador of good will, John Morley ranks second to none of the eminent Englishmen who have visited our shores.—N. Y. Tribune.

POWERS SHOULD BE ENLARGED

PRESIDENT'S VIEW ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

HE EXPECTS CONGRESS TO ACT.

The President Believes that the Commission Should be Given Authority to Decide Whether Rates Are Reasonable or Unjust.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission is one of the questions which will be pressed vigorously at the present session of congress. It can be said that, in the mind of President Roosevelt, no problem more important than this to all the people of the country is likely to engage the attention of congress this winter.

In conferences with members of both the senate and the house of representatives the president has emphasized the arguments he advanced in his message in favor of an extension of the powers of the commission. With several members he discussed the subject yesterday, earnestly advocating the recommendations contained in his message. To two paragraphs in the message he has directed particular attention. In a talk with Representative Graff, of Illinois, he indicated these points of the message:

"Above all else, we must strive to keep the highways of commerce open to all on equal terms; and to do this it is necessary to put a complete stop to all rebates.

"I believe that, as a fair security to shippers, the commission should be vested with the power, where a given rate has been challenged and after full hearing found to be unreasonable, to decide, subject to judicial review, what shall be a reasonable rate to take its place; the ruling of the commission to take effect immediately and to obtain unless and until it is reversed by the court of review."

Until 1897 the interstate commerce commission exercised the power to regulate railroad freight rates, but the supreme court then decided that under the law the commission had no such authority. Western members of congress, especially, have urged, on behalf of their constituents, that the power raised by the president be conferred by law on the commission. They have told the president that no question is of greater importance to the people than this, and that they really are more interested in it than they are in the proposed revision of the tariff. The president is in entire agreement with this view.

BUSINESS BULLETIN.

The Flurry in Wall Street Did Not Affect Legitimate Business.

New York, Dec. 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Wall street's severe reaction was not due to any setback in the commercial world, all measures of legitimate trade showing wholesome progress, and confidence in the future is unshaken. Railway earnings in November averaged 9.2 per cent. greater than in the same month of 1903, and the distribution of merchandise is sufficiently heavy to produce freight blockades at several points.

Manufacturing plants report increased output in almost every instance, except where inadequate water supply provides a temporary interruption. This difficulty is most severely felt at coke ovens and paper mills in Pennsylvania. Seasonable weather has stimulated retail trade in wearing apparel and holiday goods are in great demand.

Each week there is an increase in the number of steel mills and iron furnaces in operation, output steadily increasing.

Failures this week numbered 239 in the United States, against 331 last year, and 26 in Canada, compared with 20 a year ago.

A Sensational Story.

Laporte, Ind., Dec. 10.—Abram Mullen, who is in jail at Knox, charged with the murder of Charles Haines, has revealed what he declares was a plot to kidnap Dr. W. W. Brown, a wealthy Lafayette physician, confine the doctor in a cave and demand ransom. The plotters, Mullen declares, were Charles and George Haines. Mullen refused to become a party to the conspiracy and reported it to State's Attorney Courtright. This came to the knowledge of the Haines brothers, and Mullen's attorneys claim that when Charles Haines forced an entrance to Mullen's house it was to murder him. Mullen seized a shotgun and shot Haines dead.

An Appeal to the President.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 10.—Mrs. Julia A. Young, who gives her home address as Boston, Mass., has made a direct appeal for help to President Roosevelt. She has telegraphed the president as follows: "I am a prisoner in the jail in this city at the mercy of a person who holds my daughter under control and has threatened me. I ask protection at your hand."

Fatal Accident in a Mine.

Joliet, Ill., Dec. 10.—One miner was killed and seven others were badly hurt, one probably fatally, in an elevator accident at Mine No. 1 in South Wilmington yesterday.

Assaulted a Would-be Briber.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 10.—Attorney Doran, who was appointed referee in bankruptcy by Judge Lochren, of the United States district court, in connection with the affairs of a local firm of woolen merchants, was approached yesterday by a member of the firm for information as to what report he would make to the court. Mr. Doran informed him that the report must be unfavorable. Mr. Doran's visitor returned later and handed him a roll of money, whereupon the referee knocked him down and kicked him out of the office.

AN INVITING PROSPECT.

Will Canada in the next quarter of a century take the place of the United States as the great wheat exporting section of the western hemisphere? Everything points that way. In the opinion of experts the United States has reached high water mark as a wheat exporting country. The increasing population over there has reached the point when home consumption is becoming annually greater in proportion than the increase in wheat production. As a matter of fact wheat production is decreasing over there as the land becomes more valuable and by reason of the demand for other forms of produce for home consumption. It is said that the wheat crop this year is not more than 70 per cent. of the crop of 1901 and much below the crops of 1902 and 1903. It is estimated that this year the United States surplus for export will not be over 100,000,000, which is less than any year since 1878 with two exceptions. Not only is this the case, but a considerable quantity of the best Canadian wheat is being imported into Minnesota and also Chicago.

All this tends to keep the price of wheat near the dollar mark, and "dollar wheat" is the loadstone that will attract farmers to the Canadian Northwest, where land is cheap and can be farmed on a wholesale basis, particulars of which may be had from any agent of the Canadian Government. The reduction of American exports will have the double influence of increasing Canadian production and keeping up the price. It constitutes a roseate prospect for this country, and needs no exercise of optimistic enthusiasm to foresee the near expansion of the Dominion into the actual position of the "granary of the empire."

INGENIOUS INVENTIONS.

A clever Swiss inventor has originated an instrument which tells the exact condition of the air in a room—that is, its degree of impurity.

A practical folding umbrella constructed on the telescopic plan has been evolved. The 28-inch size folds up to 18 inches, and the other sizes in proportion.

A Norwegian named John Eggen has invented an electric apparatus for indicating the presence of a school of fish in the deep. It consists of a metal plate and a microphone in the water, connected by wire with a telephone on board ship.

Swiss watchmakers have now added a phonograph to some of their wonderful watches. A small rubber disc is put in the watch and arranged in such a way that the record is repeated every hour. Anything can be put on the record that the owner wishes.

A new invention for insuring dry seats on electric cars in wet weather has been displayed in Edinburgh. As explained by the inventor, the new arrangement is a simple one, and can be fitted to any style of garden, tramway or ship's deck seat. It is practically a wooden covering for the seat, can be lifted in wet weather, the ordinary movement of the back rest of the seat locking it in position. When raised, it forms a shelter for the back of the passenger. In dry weather, the cover forms the ordinary seat.

Glass that can be heated white hot and then plunged into cold water without breaking seems an impossibility, but it has been recently made an accomplished fact. It is made from Brazilian quartz pebbles heated red hot and then thrown into distilled water. Then the purest pieces are selected and welded with the oxyhydrogen blowpipe into long stems like straws, from which glass vessels of any shape can be made. Thus far the quartz glass has been employed chiefly for making laboratory apparatus. A test tube made in this way will not break when a white-hot coal is dropped into it.

In a Hurry.

"Why does Wheeler always speed his automobile so fast along this street?"

"His tailor lives on the corner."—Kansas City Star.

The Pills That Cure

Sick Nerves

Mrs. Dora B. Frazier, No. 140 Althea St., Providence, R. I., has been cured of Nervous Prostration by the use of

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills For Pale People.

She says: "I suffered for three years and was several times at the point of death. My weight went down to seventy-five pounds. I was afflicted with nervousness, dizziness, suffocating spells, swelling of limbs, sleeplessness and irregularities. I had a good doctor but he could not help me. The first box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did me good and I continued their use until I was cured. I am now perfectly well."

These pills are a specific for all disorders of the nerves from neuralgia to partial paralysis.

Sold by all Druggists.

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE

For New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.

The New York Central's New High Speed 97 Ton Electric Locomotive

The most powerful electric locomotive in the world has just been completed for the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad in the shops of the General Electric Company and the American Locomotive Works at Schenectady, N. Y.

This locomotive is one of between thirty and fifty which will be used by the Railroad Company for hauling the through passenger trains within its Electrical Zone from Grand Central Station through the Park Avenue tunnel to Croton on the Main Line, a distance of 34 miles, and to White Plains on the Harlem division, a distance of 24 miles.

This will be the heaviest steam railway passenger service which has ever been handled by electric locomotives. With one of these locomotives trains of ten or more cars will be hauled at express speed of 60 to 70 miles per hour, and the design and method of control are such that two or more locomotives can be coupled together and operated by a single engineer from the leading cab, so that the size of the train that may be under the control of one engineer is practically unlimited so far as the question of motive power.

In general design the locomotive is double ended and symmetrical in construction, so that it can be run in either direction with equal facility.

Mounted on the main frame of the locomotive is the steel cab in three divisions, in which are located the various devices for operating the locomotive. The locomotive is equipped for both straight and automatic air braking, signaling devices, bell, whistle, headlights, air-sending device, electric air compressor, etc., being as complete in every way with respect to operating devices as a steam locomotive.

Anatomical Note.

Mrs. Nolan had made some disparaging remarks about the costume of her husband's bosom friend, Mr. Herlihy, and they were promptly resented.

"'His hat is turning green wid age,' is it?" said Mr. Nolan, with fine scorn, "and 'his boots is rusty and cracked-lookin',' did I hear ye say? Listen now to me, Mary Nolan. If ivery man's hat an' boots covered as warrm a heart as Phelim Herlihy's there'd be more proud wimmin in the worrld!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE KEMP'S
BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

CELERY KING
NATURE'S CURE

A leading physician of this city says: "I never knew a bilious man who was a good man." It is certain enough that a man cannot feel good when he is bilious. Celery King, the tonic-laxative, cures biliousness. 25c.

A Bad Man

Hoarseness

is the sign of irritation of the air passages caused by a cold. Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, will cure you. Thousands of people know it. Your money back if it doesn't.

410

25c., 50c. and $1.00

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WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

CONTAINS
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Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D., Editor of The Outlook, says: Webster has always been *the favorite* in our household, and I have seen no reason to transfer my allegiance to any of his competitors.

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Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

The FARMERS on the FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

of WESTERN CANADA, carry the banner for yields of Wheat and other grains for 1904.

100,000 FARMERS

receive $55,000,000 as a result of their Wheat Crop alone.

The returns from Oats, Barley and other grains, as well as cattle and horses, add considerably to this.

Secure a Free Homestead at once, or purchase from some reliable dealer while lands are selling at present low prices

Apply for information to SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, Canada, or to H. M. WILLIAMS, Law Bldg., Toledo, O., Authorized Government Agent.

Please say where you saw this advertisement

Business Cards.

S. W. GREEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Emporium, Pa.
A business relating to estate, collections, real estates. Orphan's Court and general law business will receive prompt attention. 42-1y.

J. C. JOHNSON. J. P. McNARNEY.
JOHNSON & McNARNEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
EMPORIUM, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. 16-1y.

MICHAEL BRENNAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Collections promptly attended to. Real estate and pension claim agent,
35-1y. Emporium, Pa.

THOMAS WADDINGTON,
Emporium, Pa.,
CONTRACTOR FOR MASONRY AND STONE-CUTTING.
All orders in my line promptly executed. All kinds of building and cut-stone, supplied at low prices. Agent for marble or granite monuments. Lettering neatly done.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
East Emporium, Pa.,
JOHN L. JOHNSON, Prop'r.
Having resumed proprietorship of this old and well established House I invite the patronage of the public. House newly furnished and thoroughly renovated. 48ly

F. D. LEET.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and INSURANCE AG'T.
EMPORIUM, PA
TO LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS IN CAMERON AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
I have numerous calls for hemlock and hardwood timber lands, also stumpage &c., and parties desiring either to buy or sell will do well to call on me. F. D. LEET.

THE NOVELTY RESTAURANT,
(Opposite Post Office,)
Emporium, Pa.
WILLIAM McDONALD, Proprietor.
I take pleasure in informing the public that I have purchased the old and popular Novelty Restaurant, located on Fourth street. It will be my endeavor to serve the public in a manner that shall meet with their approbation. Give me a call. Meals and luncheon served at all hours no27-1yr Wm. McDONALD.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
THOS. J. LYSETT, PROPRIETOR
Near Buffalo Depot, Emporium, Pa.
This new and commodious hotel is now opened for the accommodation of the public. New in all its appointments, every attention will be paid to the guests patronizing this hotel. 27-17-1y

MAY GOULD,
TEACHER OF
PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY
Also dealer in all the Popular Sheet Music,
Emporium, Pa.
Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth street or at the homes of the pupils. Out of town scholars will be given dates at my rooms in this place.

F. C. RIECK, D. D. S.,
DENTIST,
Office over Taggart's Drug Store, Emporium, Pa
Gas and other local anaesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
SPECIALTY:—Preservation of natural teeth, including Crown and Bridge Work.

NEW CAMERON HOUSE,
Cameron, Pa.,
Opposite P. & E. Depot,
HARRY McGEE, Proprietor.
Having taken possession of this house and thoroughly remodeled and enlarged the building by erecting an addition of eighteen rooms, I am well prepared to meet the demands of the public. Guests conveyed to any part of the county. Good fishing and hunting in the immediate vicinity.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

TIME TABLE No. 27.
COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.
Taking effect May 27th, 1901.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.		10	8	4	6	2
		P. M.	.....	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Port Allegany,	Lv.	3 15	.....	7 05	.....	11 36
Coleman,		*3 23	....	○○	.....	*11 41
Burtville,		*3 30	.....	7 16	.....	11 47
Roulette,		3 40	.....	7 25	.....	11 55
Knowlton's,		*3 45	.....	○○	.....	*11 59
Mina,		3 59	.....	7 35	.....	12 05
Olmsted,		*4 05	.....	*7 38	.....	*12 09
Hammonds,		○○		○○	.....	*12 13
Coudersport.	Ar.	4 20	A. M.	7 45	.....	12 15
	Lv.		6 10		6 00	1 00
North Coudersport,		.....	*6 15	.....	○○	*1 05
Frink's,		.....	6 25	.....	*6 10	*1 12
Colesburg,		.....	*6 40	.....	*6 17	1 20
Seven Bridges,		.....	*6 45	.....	*6 21	*1 24
Raymonds's,		.....	*7 00	.....	*6 30	1 35
Gold,		.....	7 05	.....	6 36	1 41
Newfield,		....	○○	....		1 45
Newfield Junction,		.....	7 37	.....	6 45	1 50
Perkins,		.....	*7 40	.....	*6 48	*1 53
Carpenter's,		.....	7 46	.....	○○	*1 57
Crowell's,		.....	7 50	.....	*6 53	*2 01
Ulysses,	Ar.	.....	8 05	.....	7 05	2 10
		....	A. M.	.....		P. M.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.		1	5	3	
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	.....
Ulysses,	Lv.	7 20	2 25	9 10	.....
Crowell's,		*7 27	*2 32	* 9 19	.....
Carpenter's,		○○	*2 34	* 9 22	.....
Perkins,		*7 32	*2 37	* 9 26	.....
Newfield Junction,		7 37	2 42	9 32	.....
Newfield,		*7 41	2 46	○○	.....
Gold,		7 44	2 49	9 40	.....
Raymond's		*7 49	2 54	* 9 47	.....
Seven Bridges,		*8 01	*3 05	*10 02	.....
Colesburg,		*8 04	3 09	*10 10	.....
Frink's,		*8 12	*3 17	*10 20	.....
North Coudersport,		○○	*3 26	*10 35	.....
Coudersport,	Ar.	8 25	3 30	10 45	.....
	Lv.	8 28	6 00	P. M. 1 20	.....
Hammonds,		○○	○○	○○	.....
Olmsted,		*8 33	*6 05	*1 31	.....
Mina,		8 37	6 10	1 37	.....
Knowlton's,		○○	*6 17	○○	.....
Roulette,		8 47	6 21	1 51	.....
Burtville,		8 54	6 28	2 01	.....
Coleman,		○○	*6 34	○○	.....
Port Allegany,		9 08	6 40	2 25	.....

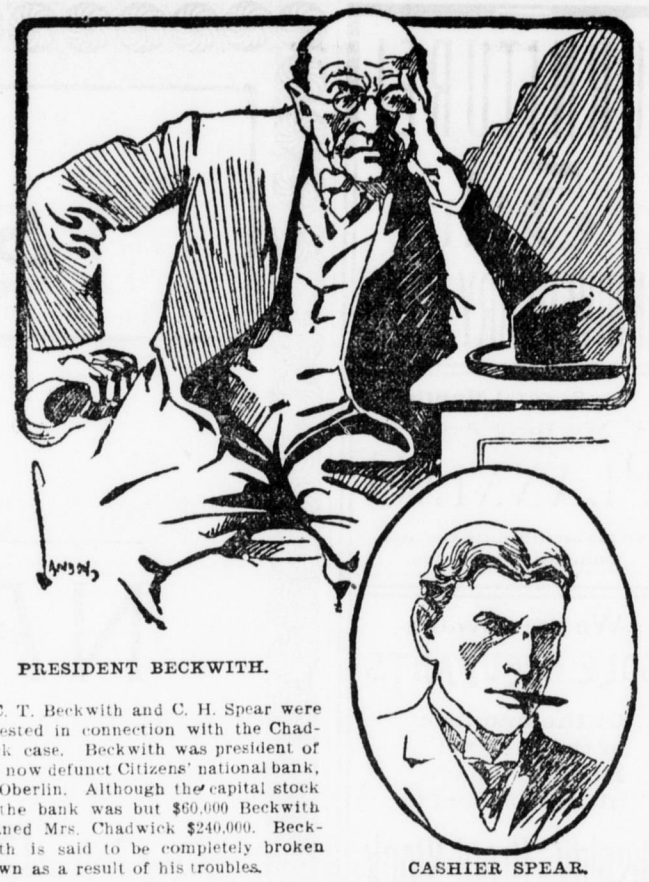
(*) Flag stations. (○○) Trains do not stop
(+) Telegraph offices. Train Nos. 3 and 10 will carry passengers. Tains 8 and 10 do.
Trains run on Eastern Standard Time.
Connections—At Ulysses with Fall Brook R'y for points north and south, At B. & S. Junction with Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R. north for Wellsville, south for Galeton and Ansonia. At Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R. R., north for Buffalo, Olean, Bradford and Smethport; south for Keating Summit, Austin, Emporium and Penn'a R. R., points.
B. A. McCLURE Gen'l Supt.
Coudersport, Pa.

The Place to Buy Cheap
—IS AT—
J. F. PARSONS'

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

Foley's Kidney Cure
makes kidneys and bladder right.

BANNER SALVE
The most healing salve in the world.



PRESIDENT BECKWITH.

C. T. Beckwith and C. H. Spear were arrested in connection with the Chadwick case. Beckwith was president of the now defunct Citizens' national bank, of Oberlin. Although the capital stock of the bank was but $60,000 Beckwith loaned Mrs. Chadwick $240,000. Beckwith is said to be completely broken down as a result of his troubles.

CASHIER SPEAR.

MRS. CHADWICK BEHIND THE BARS.

AFTER A FRUITLESS SEARCH FOR BAIL SHE IS FORCED TO OCCUPY A CELL IN THE TOMBS.

It Is Said that Mrs. Chadwick Will be Prosecuted in Ohio on Charges of Forgery—Beckwith Is Reported to Have Made a Startling Confession.

New York, Dec. 9.—Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick last night occupied one of the scantily furnished cells in the Tombs. She was held in default of $15,000 bail for a hearing on December 17, after being arraigned before Commissioner Shields. After a fruitless search all day for bail, her attorneys gave up the fight and Philip Carpenter, her chief counsel, stood in the corridor of the federal building at 9 o'clock when United States Marshal Henkel threw open the doors of his office and led the woman out on her way to prison.

The party passed through a double row of curious people to a carriage which was in waiting.

They were driven directly to the Tombs. Arriving there Mrs. Chadwick was half carried up the steps and into the building. Warden Flynn met the party, and after the usual preliminaries had been attended to the woman asked permission to have her nurse remain with her. This was denied, the warden saying that she should have have no privileges not allowed other prisoners.

While lying on a couch in the United States marshal's office awaiting a bondsman, Mrs. Chadwick, for the first time since her name has been before the public, consented to talk for publication, and gave the representatives of the Associated Press a statement in which she denied relationship to Mrs. York, of San Francisco, who gave out an interview yesterday telling of the earlier life of Mrs. Chadwick.

Mrs. Chadwick also told of the Wade Park and Oberlin bank matters. Referring to the failure of the latter institution she said: "I would not like to live a minute if I did not think I could pay these poor people back."

In the communications in New York between Mr. Carnegie and representatives of the Oberlin bank, Mr. Carnegie denied absolutely that he had signed the notes which have figured in the case as the Carnegie notes, and denied that he knows or ever saw Mrs. Chadwick.

Cleveland, Dec. 9.—Frank M. Chandler, United States marshal, and Benjamin Parmely, assistant in the office of the United States district attorney, went to Oberlin Wednesday night and succeeded in getting a complete confession from C. T. Beckwith, president of the wrecked Citizens' national bank.

The forged Carnegie notes were uttered in Cuyahoga county, according to testimony given before the grand jury of Lorain county Thursday.

Prosecutor Lee Stroup telephoned to Prosecutor Keeler yesterday that the testimony of Cashier Spear and other witnesses showed that the notes had not been negotiated in Oberlin. This will make Cleveland the center of the criminal trials that are apt to be the outcome of the Chadwick case.

SECURITIES HELD BY REYNOLDS WORTHLESS

Cleveland, Dec. 10.—The package in the possession of Iri Reynolds, supposed to contain $5,000,000 of Mrs. Chadwick's securities, was opened Friday. It contained securities with a face value of $5,000,000, but with an actual value of not one cent. There was another package containing a security of very small face value, which may or may not have actual value. The "$5,000,000" package has been in a safety deposit vault in Jersey City until Friday, when it was brought to Cleveland by Iri Reynolds.

Cashier Spear and Director Whitney, of the Citizens' national bank of Oberlin, testified before the grand jury in session here Friday afternoon. Adjournment was taken at 3:30 p. m. Prosecutor Keeler said the testimony showed the Carnegie notes had been uttered in this county, and consequently he had jurisdiction in the case.

New York, Dec. 10.—After a day's wrangling with her counsel as to whether she should waive examination and go to Cleveland, Mrs. Chadwick finally consented to remain another night in the Tombs, but expressed the hope that she might leave there today.

Mrs. Chadwick had made up her mind to ignore the advice of her local counsel, Messrs. Carpenter and Powers, and go to Cleveland to stand trial there, when late in the afternoon she received a telegram from her Cleveland counsel, Judge Albaugh, asking her not to return to Cleveland just yet. This telegram caused her to remain over night.

Mrs. Chadwick was led to her cell in the Tombs by an attendant about 4 o'clock and ate a hearty supper.

WEALTH OF THIS COUNTRY.

The Comptroller of the Currency in His Annual Report Says We are the Richest People in the World and Must Continue So.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The annual report of the comptroller of the currency shows that the number of national banks reporting has increased in the past year from 5,118 to 5,412, and the aggregate increase of resources has been from $6,310,429,966 to $6,975,086,504, a growth of $664,656,537.

In the past year 26 national banks were placed in receivers' hands. Six have been restored to solvency. Eight of the failures were due to the dishonesty of cashiers.

The business of the building and loan companies was satisfactory, although the aggregate assets show an apparent decrease of $10,000,000 in Ohio, due to the organization of a number of building associations into trust companies.

The aggregate stock of money in the world is $12,313,100,000; the amount of gold, $5,628,200,000; silver, $3,201,400,000. Of the total stock of money in the world $2,500,200,000, or approximately one-fifth, is held in this country. The stock of gold in the United States, $1,320,400,000, is greater than that of any other country, and is nearly one-fourth of the world's stock. The amount of silver is $679,200,000. The per capita circulation of the United States is $30.70, and is greater than that of any of the principal countries of the world except France, wherein it is $40.09.

In conclusion the comptroller says his report shows the most marvelous growth in the wealth and commercial importance of the United States. Its people have become the richest in the world, and the natural resources of the country are so great that this is sure to continue and increase for many years to come. He says:

"In spite of all this, however, we do not seem to be taking our proper rank and position in foreign and international banking."

A Former Banker Is Indicted.

Utica, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Manning C. Palmer, president of the defunct American Exchange national bank, of Syracuse, pleaded not guilty yesterday to an indictment in the district court. There are about 70 counts in the indictment, in which Palmer is charged with allowing overdrafts of the Adamant Plaster Co., a bankrupt corporation of which he was treasurer, with making false entries on the books, abstracting money from the cash drawer and making false reports to the comptroller of the currency.

The End of a Long Strike.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—A bitter fight of a year and a half between the E. A. Rysdon Co., sheet metal contractors, and Sheet Metal Workers' union No. 73, has been settled. In the struggle one killing and many assaults were committed, public school building repairs were tied up by sympathetic strikes and the Rysdon Co. was fined a total of $3,000 by the Sheet Metal Contractors' association and the union. The settlement is a complete surrender by Rysdon. His employes go back on a "closed shop" basis, a union scale of wages.

LOOK ELSEWHERE BUT DON'T FORGET THESE PRICES AND FACTS AT

LaBAR'S

$30 Bedroom Suits, solid oak at $25
$28 Bedroom Suits, solid oak at $21
$25 Bedroom Suits, solid oak at $20
A large line of Dressers from $8 up.

$40 Sideboard, quartered oak, ... $30
$32 Sideboard, quartered oak, ... $25
$22 Sideboard, quartered oak, ... $16
Chiffoniers of all kinds and prices.

We carry in stock the largest line of Carpets Linoleums and Mattings of all kinds ever brought to Emporium. Also a big line of samples.

A very large line of Lace Curtains that cannot be matched anywhere for the price.

Art Squares and Rugs of all sizes and kind, from the cheapest to the best.

Dining Chairs,
Rockers and
High Chairs.

A large and elegant line of Tufted and Drop-head Couches. Beauties and at bargain prices.

The finest line of Sewing Machines on the market, the "Domestic" and "Eldredge". All drop heads and warranted.

A fine line of Dishes, common grade and China, in sets and by the piece.

As I keep a full line of everything that goes to make up a good Furniture store, it is useless to enumerate them all.

Please call and see for yourself that I am telling you the truth, and if you don't buy, there is no harm done, as it is no trouble to show goods.

GEO. J. LaBAR.

POPULAR SCENIC ROUTE.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company.

Official Condensed Time Table in Effect June 23, 1902.

Sunday Only	Week Days.						Daily	Week Days.				
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
5 10		5 10	11 10	7 15	Lv.	Addison	Ar	10 13	4 43			
5 41		5 41	11 41	8 01		Elkland		9 41	4 11			
5 46		5 46	11 46	8 06		Osceola		9 36	4 06			
5 55		5 55	11 55	8 22		Knoxville		9 26	3 56			
6 11		6 11	12 11	8 40		Westfield		9 13	3 43			
6 47		6 47	12 47	9 25		Gaines Junction		8 36	3 06			
7 00		7 00	1 00	9 49	Ar.	Galeton,	Lv.	8 23	2 53	5 35		
	5 00			10 20	Lv.		Ar.					
7 40	5 40	P. M.	P. M.	10 58	Ar.	Cross Fork Junction	Lv	7 39	2 09	4 23		
	5 45	2 10		11 00	Lv.	Cross Fork Junction	Ar.	7 15	2 00	3 55		
	6 35	3 00		11 50	Ar.	Cross Fork, Pa.	Lv.	6 15	1 00	3 05		
8 24	6 24	P. M.	A. M.	11 39	Ar.	Wharton	Lv.	6 53	1 26	3 10		
			8 05	11 40	Lv.	Wharton	Ar	10 53		3 00		
		A. M.	8 58	1 00	Ar.	Sinnamahoning	Lv	9 55		1 40		
8 45	6 43	8 00		11 58	Lv.	Austin	Ar	6 35	1 05	9 50	8 00	
	7 10	8 45		12 25	Ar.	Keating Summit	Lv		12 40	9 10	7 30	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M	P. M.				A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
			P. M.	A. M.								
								A. M.	P. M.			
			8 20	9 33	Lv.	Ansonia	Ar	9 21	7 00			
			8 35	9 49		Manhatten		9 05	6 44			
			8 39	9 53		South Gaines		9 01	6 40			
			8 42	9 55		Gaines Junction		8 59	6 38			
			8 55	10 09	Ar.	Galeton	Lv	8 45	6 25			
			P. M.	A. M.				A. M.	P. M.			
			P. M.	A. M.					P. M.			
			1 05	6 30	Lv.	Galeton	Ar	10 10	4 55			
			1 24	6 47		Walton		9 51	4 39			
			1 50	7 13		Newfield Junction		9 27	4 15			
			2 06	7 30		West Bingham,		9 09	4 01			
			2 18	7 41		Genesee		8 58	3 52			
			2 24	7 46		Shongo		8 53	3 47			
			2 46	8 06	Ar.	Wellsville	Lv	8 39	3 30			
								A. M.	P. M.			

CONNECTIONS.
At Keating Summit with B. & A. V. Div. of Pennsylvania R. R.
At Ansonia with N. Y. C. & H. R. R. for all points north and south.
At Newfield Junction with C. & P. A. Ry., Union Station.
At Genesee with N. Y & Pa., Ry. Union Station.
At Addison with Erie R. R. Union Station.
At Wellsville with Erie R. R. for points east and west.
At Sinnamahoning with P. R. R.—P. & E. Div.

H. H. GARDINER, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. Buffalo, N.Y. | W. C. PARK, Gen'l Supt., Galeton, Pa.
M. J. McMAHON, Div. Pass Ag't., Galeton, Pa.

Balcom & Lloyd.

Prepared
For
the Season

We have opened and are displaying a choice line of . .

FANCY
DRY GOODS

specially selected for the . .

Summer
Season.

We have gathered such articles as combine elegance with and utility at

Very Reasonable
~ Prices ~

Balcom & Lloyd.

C. G. SCHMIDT'S,
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Popular Bakery,
FRESH BREAD,
PIES,
FANCY CAKES,
ICE CREAM,
NUT
CONFECTIONERY
Daily Delivery.
All orders given prompt and skillful attention.

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY
STRONG AGAIN! Sexine Pills
They have stood the test of year, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.
For sale by R. C. Dodson, Druggist, Emporium, Pa.

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Per year.....$2 00
If paid is advance.....$1 50

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2 00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business Cards, five lines or less $5.00 per year over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising

No local inserted for less than 75 cts. per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

☞No advertisements will be accepted at less than the price for fifteen words.

☞Religious notices free.

Revolution Imminent.

A sure sign of approaching revolt and serious trouble in your system is nervousness, sleeplessness, or stomach upsets. Electric Bitters will quickly dismember the troublesome causes. It never fails to tone the stomach, regulate the Kidneys and Bowels, stimulate the Liver, and clarify the blood. Run down systems benefit particularly and all the usual aches vanish under its searching and thorough effectiveness. Electric Bitters is only 50c, and that is returned if it don't give perfect setisfaction. Guaranteed by L. Taggart, Druggist.

Fight Will be Bitter.

Those who will persist in closing their ears against the continual recommendation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will have a long and bitter fight with their troubles, if not ended earlier by fatal termination. Read what T. B. Beall, of Beall, Miss., has to say: "Last fall my wife had every sympton of consumption. She took Dr. King's New Discovery after everything else had failed. Improvement came at once and four bottles entirely cured her." Guaranteed by L. Taggart Druggist. Price 50c, and $1.00. Trial bottles free.

Beware of Counterfeits.

"DeWitt's is the only genuine Witch Hazel Salve" writes J. L. Tucker, of Centre, Ala. "I have used it in my family for Piles, Cuts and Burns for years and can recommend it to be the best Salve on the market. Every family should keep it, as it is an invaluable household remedy, and should always be kept on hand for immediate use." Mrs. Samuel Gage, of North Bush, N. Y., says: "I had a fever sore on my ankle for twenty years that the doctors could not cure. All salves and blood remedies proved worthless. I could not walk for over two years. Finally I was persuaded to try DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, which has completely cured me. It is a wonderful relief." DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salves cures without leaving a scar. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

A Frightened Horse.

Running like mad down the street dumping the occupants, or a hundred other accidents, are every day occurrences. It behooves everybody to have a reliable Salve handy and there's uone as good as Bucklen's Arnica Salve Burns, Cuts, Sores, Eczema and Piles. disappear quickly under its soothing effect. 25c, at L. Taggart's Drug Store

Heals Everything.

It beats anything in the healing line we ever used. My little girl had been troubled with dark purple sores on her legs for two months. Everything failed to help her until we tried San-Cura Ointment, which made a complete cure in a few applications. J. M. Fenton, Shelmadine Springs, Pa. San-Cura Ointment, 25c and 50c, at druggists. For sale by R. C. Dodson.

She Struck Luck.

About six years ago I sent to the store for some medicine and they sent me some Thompson's Barosma or Kidney and Liver Cure. The first bottle did me so much good that I bought the second and it cured me of female weakness, with which I had been troubled over two years. I gained in strength and flesh and have been well ever since. Mrs. M. Grove, Plum, Pa. For sale by R. C. Dodson.

B. R. & P. Ry., Clerical Orders for 1905.

Clerical orders for the year 1905 will be issued by the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry., as in former years to ordained clergymen having regular charge of churches located on or near the line of its road. Application blanks will be furnished by ticket agents of the Company, and should be forwarded to the General Passenger agent at Rochester not later than December 24th. No orders will be issued except on individual application of clergymen, made on blanks furnished by the Company and certified to by one of its agents. 42-2t.

Latest Popular Music.

Miss May Gould, teacher of pianoforte, has received a full line of the latest and most popular sheet music. All the popular airs. Prices reasonable. 44-tf.

No More Suffering.

If you are troubled with indigestion get a bottle of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and see how quickly it will cure you. Geo. A. Thompson, of Spencer, Ia., says: "Have had Dyspepsia for twenty years. My case was almost hopeless. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure was recommended and I used a few bottles of it and it is the only thing that has relieved me. Would not be without it. Have doctored with local physicians and also at Chicago, and even went to Norway with hopes of getting some relief, but Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the only remedy that has done me any good, and I heartily recommend it. Every person suffering with Indigestion or Dyspepsia should use it." Sold by R. C. Rodson.

When poverty comes in at the window love crawls under the bed.

A Costly Mistake.

Blunders are sometimes very expensive. Occasionally life itself is the price of a mistake, but you'll never be wrong if you take Dr. King's New Life Pills for Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Headache, Liver or Bowel troubles. They are gentle yet thorough. 25c, at L. Taggart's Drug Store.

Nervousness.

The most deceptive cause for nervousness is when the kidneys are affected When the kidneys are congested for diseased it affects the great nerves connecting them with the stomach and the heart The stomach is constantly getting out of order and bloating and palpitation of the heart sets in leading many to believe that they are suffering from nervousness, stomach trouble and heart disease. Thompson's Barosma at once corrects the kidney, soothes the nerves and restores the stomach and heart to their normal conditions. Thompson's Barosma is pleasant to take. For sale by R. C. Dodson.

Try to make two virtues look like 10, and they will get so thin you won't know them.

A Pleasant Pill.

No pill is as pleasant and positive as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are so mild and effective that children, delicate ladies and weak people enjoy their cleansing effect, while strong people say they are the best liver pills sold. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

The American Woman.

It is a fact that American women have degenerated in point of health and physique until they have literally became a race of invalids. Thompson's Barosma will remove that sallow complexion, that tired feeling, that bearing down sensation. Thompson's Barosma invigorates sincere than prayers offered in a spirit of boasting.

THE BROAD STREET

Reliable Home Store.

NEVER DO MUCH "BLOWING" TO SELL OUR GOODS.

We merely desire to call attention to the fact that our "handy by Broad Street Depot Store" continues to serve

THE PUBLIC

with the choicest line of Groceries, Provisions, Smoked Meats, Fruits and Confectioneries.

WE HAVE THE GOODS.

Our Prices YOU WILL LIKE.

JOS. KINSLER.

Our Delivery Wagon is Always Ready to Serve You.

FURNITURE!

5th ANNIVERSARY SALE

For Several Months We Have Been

PLANNING

To Make this Sale Greater Than our Past Sales.

We are now the SOLE OCCUPANTS

Of the first floor of the Olmsted Block and have plenty of room to

Display our Great Stock

We will not resort to

Blow and Bluster,

but respectfully invite the people of this Town and County to

Visit Our Store

and compare prices and goods both in quantity and quality.

This year we omit quoting prices. Our goods are all marked in

PLAIN FIGURES

Something VERY UNUSUAL in this locality.

Thanking our friends who have stood so nobly by us during the past

Five Years

and again renewing our promise to endeavor to merit your FUTURE PATRONAGE.

We wish you all a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

EMPORIUM FURNITURE AND COMPANY,

BERNARD EGAN, Mgr.

UNDERTAKING.

YOU HAVE

SECURITY

AT THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

EMPORIUM, PA.

BECAUSE Of It's

Capital - - -	$50,000.00
Surplus - - - -	65,000.00
Cash Reserve - - -	52,500.00
Stockholders Liability -	50,000.00
	$217,500.00

BECAUSE of its Board of Directors.
GEO. A. WALKER, B. W. GREEN, JOHN E. SMITH, JOSEPH KAYE, J. PITT FELT, N. SEGER, W. L. SYKES, JOSIAH HOWARD, W. S. WALKER.

BECAUSE The business reputation of its directors is sufficient guarantee that the interest of every depositor will be carefully protected.

BECAUSE Its directors have the highest interest of the community at heart, have always contributed to the promotion of every worthy enterprise.

BECAUSE Of its Fire and Burglar Proof Vaults.

BECAUSE Of its Burglar Proof Safes.

BECAUSE Of its Burglar Insurance.

BECAUSE It is under the direct inspectiton and supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, D. C.

BECAUSE It is required to make five reports a year to the Comptroller of the Currency, and publish them in a local paper.

BECAUSE It is examined twice a year by a bank examiner, who is sent by the Comptroller of the Currency.

BECAUSE It is examined by a Committee of the Bank Directors.

BECAUSE It is a member of the State Banker's Association.

BECAUSE It is a member of the American Bankers Association, and no bank that is a member of this Association has ever been robbed. The little sign over the Teller's window will keep them away.

BECAUSE It is on the Roll of Honor of National Banks, whose surplus exceeds their capital, a distinction achieved by only 684 National Banks of the 5331 National Banks in the United States.

BECAUSE Its credit is good for their needs.

BECAUSE It meets the requirements of the National banking law.

BECAUSE It is depositary of the U. S. Government.

BECAUSE Its twenty year Charter that expired last September, was extended by the Comptroller of the Currency for another period of twenty years.

BECAUSE Ripe experience is one of the essential qualities of the successful banker. Nearly all the present Board of Directors have served twenty years.

BECAUSE Absolute safety is the policy of the Bank.

BECAUSE In selecting a Bank to do business with, you should look for

SECURITY.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., October 24, 1904.

EMOPHILA, per sack	$1 65
eit's Fancy, "	1 75
et Grove, "	1 75
raham, "	85
ye. "	75
uckwheat, "	75
atent Meal, "	50
oarse Meal, per 100,	1 35
hop Feed, "	1 35
iddlings, Fancy "	1 45
ran, "	1 25
orn, per bushel,	75
hite Oats, per bushel,	48
ew Oats,	
hicken Wheat	1 65
hoice Clover Seed, hoice Timothy Seed, oice Millet Seed, ancy Kentucky Blue Grass.	At Market Prices.

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE

At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..

R. C. DODSON.

Telephone, 19-2.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card or letter, personally.

Chas. T. Logan returned yesterday from a business trip.

Mr. A. C. Blum returned on Tuesday from a business trip.

Frank Shives and wife went to Buffalo on Tuesday to take in the sights.

Rev. Father Becker, of Port Allegany, was guest of Father Downey yesterday.

Miss Blanch Mason, of Sterling Run, visited in Emporium Monday and Tuesday.

Dr. Leon Felt is home from College to spend a few days with relatives and friend—s.

W. M. Carter made a pleasant call at this office last Friday and carried away a receipt for the PRESS for 1905

Boyd Bloom has gone to Virginia where he has accepted a position. His wife will join him after the Holidays.

Mrs. Clara Newton, of Erie, Pa., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. Heilman, returned to her home last Thursday.

William Gantz fell, while roller skating, Monday evening, breaking his right wrist. Dr. Bardwell reduced the fracture.

The great scarcity of water in this section, where we have usually a great abundance, is troubling our manufacturers.

Mr. and Mrs. John Robinson and children have returned from a two weeks visit to Ridgway friends and relatives.

Jos. Kaye has returned to Wisconsin, after visiting for several days in Emporium, Williamsport and Philadelphia.

Fred Huntington is again holding the fort at F. D. Leet's store. The Summit is a little too bleak for him these days.

Emporium Masons will install their officers, Friday evening, Dec. 23rd, after which an elaborate Banquet will be served at New Warner.

Mrs. Moses Johnson, and children, leave to day on a visit to her mother in Virginia. She will spend some time with friends at Washington.

Miss Grace Lloyd came home from Williamsport, where she is attendiing Dickinson Seminary, last Thursday evening to spend the Holidays.

Mrs. Fred Julian has returned from an extended visit with relatives at St. Louis. Mr. Julian, who is on a business visit in the South, is expected home on Saturday.

Geo. A. Walker, Jr., left for Buffalo to be gone over Sunday. He expects to purchase a large line of costly Christmas presents for his many friends.

Our old friend J. A. Dice, ticket and freight agent at Sterling Run, was a welcome PRESS visitor last Saturday. Mr. Dice is one of our most reliable citizens and it is always a pleasure to meet him.

Henry A. Parsons, Jr., of St. Marys, was a social and business caller at the PRESS office on Tuesday. Mr. Parsons is organizer of the Eagles and expects to institute a branch in Emporium within a few days.

Mr. Henry Auchu, came down from Buffalo on Monday, returning to his wife on Tuesday. Mrs. Auchu's condition is somewhat better and the operation may take place to-day. Our citizens are hoping for the speedy recovery of this excellent and popular lady.

Mr. Robt. Gentry, son of our respected friend, Mr. Geo W. Gentry, Sterling Run, has accepted a clerkship in First National Bank, at this place, and entered upon the discharge of his duties. He taks the place of Wm. Zuber, who has returned to Renovo.

C. W. Shaffer, Secretary for the Emporium Powder Co., returned yesterday from an extended business trip in the interest of the Company.

Rev. J. M. Robertson, Rector of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, and Mr. Josiah Howard, attended the consecration services of Bishop Spaulding, at Erie, on Tuesday last. Bishop Spaulding was recently elected Bishop of Utah. Many PRESS readers will remember this popular and able divine, he having assisted at the dedication of the New Emmanuel Church, at this place.

Chas. E. Kaye and George A. Howard, of this place, have removed to Rochester, N. Y., for the winter. They will take up a course of study in modern commercial methods at the Rochester Business Institute. The great industrial prosperity which that city is enjoying makes it one of the best places in the country in which to study up-to-date business methods. The bank statements for that city last month showed an aggregate deposit of more than $110,000,000. Since the great fire last spring new buildings erected for industrial and manufacturing purposes have been erected at a cost of nearly $5,000,000. Competition for good places is naturally very keen but R. B. I., men have always been in demand and are always given preference over those who come to the city without previous commercial training.

Enjoyable Occasion.

Last Friday afternoon and evening our Masonic brethern of Driftwood enjoyed the annual visitation of District Deputy Grand Master Mussina, of Lock Haven, who installed their offices for the ensuing Masonic year, commencing on St. John's Day next—Dec. 27—the attendance being very large. A number of Emporium Lodge members were on hand, as usual, to help devour the many good things prepared by the Driftwood ladies, who have established an enviable reputation as caterers to the hungry man. The elegant banquets prepared by the Driftwood ladies for several years, have taken a strong hold on our "boys," who invariably ask when invited to attend a Banquet "Who gets up the spread?" When informed "the ladies, with Judge Huntley as Toast Master, it settles it right there we all go sure pop. Ye editor regrets that upon all occasions he leaves his appetite at home, especially when H. J. Darren is on hand.

Seriously, the occasion was a very enjoyable one and highly enjoyed by the following Emporium brethren: Geo. J LaBar, E. W. Gaskill, I. K. Hockley, H. J. Darren, Wm. J. Buck, Willis Gaskill, Jasper Harris, G. S. Allen and H. H. Mullin.

Church Notes.

The finest city and village Churches are painted with the Longman & Martinez Paints, and we want every Church to accept our donation whenever they paint.

8 & 6 make 14, therefore when you want only eight of L. & M.; and mix six gallons of pure Linseed Oil with it, making actual cost of paint about $1.20 per gallon.

Don't pay $1.50 a gallon for Linseed Oil (worth 60 cents) which you do when you buy other paints in a can with a paint label on it.

Many houses are well painted with four gallons of L. & M. and three gallons of Linseed Oil mixed therewith.

Wears and covers like gold.

These Celebrated Paints are sold by Harry S. Lloyd. 4

Have your photograph taken and mounted on those Christmas cards. Did you see them at Bair's studio? They are something entirely new.

Bargain Sale for Fourteen Days.

Men's Suits and Overcoats at cost.

Boy's Suits and Overcoats at cost. Great bargains.

Child's suit and Overcoats at cost.

N. SEGER.

PLEASE YOUR FAMILY and preserve your house by painting with L. & M. Paint.

Wears and covers like gold.

Its lead with zinc. Non-chalkable.

Money saver. Fullest measure. Takes least Bought from H. S. Lloyd. 2

WANTED—Girls to learn pants making. We will pay new beginners $3.00 per week while they learn. Experienced hands are earning $7.00 to $9.00 per week. Address,

Lycoming Pants Co.,
42-4t. Williamsport, Pa.

Mothers, Be Careful.

Of the health of your children. Look out for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. Stop them in time—One Minute Cough Cure is the best remedy. Harmless and pleasant. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

ATTENTION BOYS.

Notice is hereby given to the boys who broke the windows in the basement of Plank Road Hollow School House that they are given until January 7th, 1905 to call upon the Board and settle damages. Otherwise warrants will be placed in the hands of the proper officers.

FRED K. ZIMMER, President.
ATTEST:—
DELBERT TOWNER, Sec'y. 42-3t.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Emporium, Pa., Dec. 8th, 1904.

THE annual meeting of the stock-holders for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be laid before them, will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, January 10th, 1905, between the hours of one and three in the afternoon.

T. B. LLOYD, Cashier.

Money to Loan
MORTGAGES ON FARMS
4 to 5 Per Cent.
TERM OF YEARS.
HENDERSON & CO.
1214 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
43-3m.

Pleased Customers

Are our best advertisement. We make it a point to satisfy. If we have not just what you want, we'll get it for you. Our stock of

Hardware
—AND—
Supplies

Is extensive, large enough for almost any one; but you may want something special. You are then, the one we want to satisfy particularly. We know we can do it.

Hurteau & Forbes,
HARDWARE, PLUMBING AND TINNING.

R. SEGER & SON
Next to Bank

The Popular Christmas Store.

We have taken extra pains to serve our patrons with the best of the season's offerings. How well we have succeeded you can tell by taking a look at our beautiful display. We invite you all to drop in. While we do not pose as a bargain counter, yet we call upon our patrons who desire to purchase the practical Christmas Gift. We are prepared to satisfy the most critical buyer, with an array of GOOD PRACTICAL THINGS for XMAS that are annually found only in the large city stores. Our prices are right for good goods.

Useful Presents

Coats and Mufflers, 50c, to	$3.00
Silk Suspenders, 50c to -	2.00
Silk and fancy Hosiery, 25c to	3.00
Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c to	1.50
Silk Umbrellas, $1.25 to -	10.00
House Coats, $5.00 to - -	12.00
Bags and Suit Cases, $1.00 to	15.00
Trunks, $4.00 - -	15.00

Popular Brands of Shirts and Collars, Exclusive Agents for the most popular Hats.

The largest and best line of **Suits and Overcoats** in the County.

R. Seger & Son,
Call Early. Next to Bank.

Helpful Hints to Christmas Buyers

DAY'S
The Satisfactory Store.

Groceries

Most extensive preparations have been made at this the best of Emporium's Grocery Stores, for the convenience and satisfaction of Holiday Shoppers in quest of good things with which to satisfy the inner man.

THEY ARE ALL HERE

Not only the staples, but all the little extras needed to make Holiday Feasting the most enjoyable, as well. Our prices for these pure and wholesome articles of high grade, are not fancy, but extremely modest. We suggest that you relieve yourselves of some of the worry at this busy season, by turning over the grocery business to Day's.

THINGS ARE RIGHT, GOODS AND PRICES.

CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASS

Perhaes the largest stock in this line, of any store in the county, is gethered together under our roof and it will be to your advantage as well as ours, to see the line before making your Christmas purchases.

Decorated China 10c to 25c

Imported China of excellent quality with pretty flower decoration and gold tracing on border.

Included are—Handled Teas, After Dinner, Coffees, Tea Plates, Bread and Butter Plates, Oat Meals, Fruits, Salads, Cake Plates, Mugs, Creams and Sugars, Olives, Spoon Trays, Mustards, Spoon Holders, Tea Plate Stands, Syrups, Pickles, Jellies, Hair Receivers, Bon-Bon 10c to 25c each, worth half more.

This Lot is Exceptional Values.

DON'T MISS IT.

Pretty Gifts in Odd Pieces.

Jardineres	10c to $2.25
Cuspidors	10c to 1.50
Punch Bowls	65c to 2.50
Toilet Sets	$1.00 to 4.50
Japanese Pieces	25c to 2.50
Water Sets	$1.00 to 1.75
Wine Sets	$1.25 to 1.75
Chop Plates	$1.00 to 1.50
Cracker Jars	65c to 1.50
Cake Plates	25c to 1.50
Salad Bowls	25c to 1.25
Sugar and Cream	25c to 1.49
Berry Sets	$1.25 to 1.89
Peppers and Salts	10c to 25
Sherbet Glasses The dozen	75c to 2.25

House Furnishing Goods.

Many useful gifts that will adorn the culinary department of the household and make glad the heart of the recipient.

Crumb Trays and Scrapers or Brushes, neatly nickle plated, 35c to 50c. Copper Nickled Tea and Coffee Pots and Tea Kettles, 80c to $1.25. Universal Three Minute Bread Maker $2.25 to $2.60. If you want to please your wife, buy her one of these. Bread Boxes, $1.50. Flour Bins and Sifters, $1.50 to $2.25. A host of useful articles in Enamel ware, too numerous for us to mention. Would like to tell you about them all, but you'll have to come. Come early and stop as long as you like.

Christmas Holly for Decorating. **Leave Orders this Week**

for Holly Wreaths and Evergreen Rope.

Special This Week Friday and Saturday

15c Package Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit	12C	5c Cake Oak Leof Soap	4C
Pure Baking Soda, lb. package	6C	10c Box Enameline Stove Polish	8C
Evaporated Apricots a lb.	12C	Scotch Peas, for Soup, lb	4C
Seeded Raisins in full pound packages	8C	25 Lb. Bag Sugar Best Granulated.	$1.50

'PHONE 6.

J. H DAY.

EMPORIUM, PA.

OL' TIME HUSKIN' BEES.

Mem'ry often takes an outing
From the present passing show,
Spreads her pinions and goes scouting
To the scenes of long ago,
Back unto the fun and frolic
Of the rural sports and plays;
Pleasures charmingly bucolic
That were ours in younger days,
And the very chief of these
Were the country huskin' bees.

On the old barn floor we'd gather,
Boys and girls and older folks,
Hearts as light as downy feather,
Lips all ripe with rustic jokes,
Air just sparkling with our laughter
As the gay hours onward sped
Until every cobwebbed rafter
In the shadows overhead
Seemed to quiver and to ring
As a high-keyed fiddle string.

Now and then the air was riven
With a shout t'd wake the dead
When the fates had kindly given
Some fair girl an ear of red,
Then would come the kissing struggle
'Mid the husks upon the floor,
After which the girl would snuggle
To him closer than before,
Blushing to her finger tips
From the thrill upon her lips.

How the jolly picture lingers
With us through the fleeting years
Of the way the toil-scarred fingers
Snatched the jackets from the ears,
Of the flashing lanterns hanging
Round, and casting flickers o'er
Merry dancers who were banging
Dust from out the old barn floor,
As the fiddler jerked his bow
Musically to and fro.

Every day I hear the singing
Of some simple country ode,
Melody of youth days ringing
Through our mountainland abode,
And my loving glances wander
To an aging wifely face
That I learned to love back yonder
In that far east country place—
Caught her with a red ear, see?
At a country huskin' bee.
—James Barton Adams, in Denver Post.

THE SHADOW OF HER LIFE

By J. M. WILLIAMS

(Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

BROWNE gazed in astonishment at the girl beside him. What could she mean? Was she really in earnest in telling him this ridiculous story? In the sad eyes that looked steadily into his there was nothing but the most intense earnestness. Perhaps—but he thrust the thought from him; he could not,—would not think the girl he loved mentally unbalanced. During the last few weeks he had watched her change from a bright, glad-hearted girl into a nervous, despondent woman; the eyes once so gay and frank had now a shifting, haunted expression, which pained him inexpressibly.

"Judith," he asked, "how long has this creation of your imagination,—I beg your pardon, dearest—this companion of yours been known to you?"

"Ever since I was a tiny child," Judith replied wearily.

"A child! How very strange!"

"Immediately after my mother died, in those sad days when I was alone and desolate, Henri began to visit me. He was a beautiful boy, as bright and full of spirits as I was melancholy. He changed my life, Charles. I believe I should have gone insane but for him. You know I always was a very nervous child."

"And now," thought Browne, "she is a very nervous woman. That is the only explanation possible for this strange idea of hers; her extreme nervous temperament and the morbid state of mind brought about recently by her father's death."

"Yes, Judith, I remember well what a pale, sensitive little creature you used to be, but after your stepmother came, you changed wonderfully. I believe you were happier and more healthy after that, were you not, dear?"

"Yes, very much happier. Mamma has indeed been a blessing to me. From the time of her coming up to dear papa's death I was perfectly content, and during that sweet, happy time, I had very few visits from Henri. In fact, he stopped coming altogether, and I had given up all hope of ever seeing him again until about a month ago."

"When you were a child, and he visited you so frequently, did anyone else see him?"

"No, Charles. That is the strangest part of it; he never came when others were about, and everyone laughed at me, and thought me crazy when I talked of him."

"Well, dearest, I am glad you told me this, for I want to know your past life and all your experiences. But Henri does not affect our life at all; he has nothing to do with your love for me nor mine for you."

"Oh Charles, you do not understand! He affects our life very much."

"What do you mean, Judith? Has your heart changed toward me?"

"Oh no, no! It will never change toward you, dear," answered the girl, looking steadfastly into Browne's eyes, while her own were full of love, and yet of a deep sadness as well.

"Well, dear one, can't you tell me what is the trouble then?" asked Browne, drawing her closer to him.

"Charles," she replied, "when Henri and I were growing up, in those days when he was everything to me, I promised to be his wife, to wait until the time came when he could come for me from his home in France, where he was poor and unhappy and misunderstood. You understand now; I am engaged to Henri, dear."

"Oh Judith, Judith! Can you let a phantom, a hallucination, come between us? How can you use me so?" Browne's face was full of agony.

"Charles, don't speak so! I'd give the world if it were only a phantom. Wait a moment." And Judith drew from ner neck a chain, and Browne saw, suspended from it, a simple little ring, set with a few tiny garnets. "This is our engagement ring," she continued. "Henri has one from me just like it."

"Oh God!" groaned her lover, "what can be the meaning of all this! Her mind is unbalanced through her grief!" But Judith's eyes were quite sane and full of womanly tenderness as she tried to comfort him.

"Be patient, dearest," she said, "I shall try to be true to you, and when Henri comes, as he will soon, I shall explain it all to him, and it may be he will release me from my promise. I did not mean to be false to him; oh, no! I never meant that! But after papa's second marriage, when I was so happy with mamma, Henri seemed to leave me altogether, and I thought he had forgotten all about me. And then you came, and I loved you so!" And now it was Browne's turn to offer comfort, as Judith buried her head in his shoulder, sobbing piteously.

"When Henri visited me again," she continued after a few moments, "just a short time after papa died, he was much changed. He was a boy when we parted; now he is a man, and a rich one, at last, but he is lonely and needs me, he says. Oh Charles, it is so strange that no one else knows Henri! I cannot understand it! But it will all be clear. Henri is coming for me soon. He will arrive on the Nereus."

"The Nereus! That is due next week! And if he does not come, Judith, what then?"

"He will come, Charles; I know he will!" she insisted, and nothing Browne could say could shake her confidence in the arrival of her mysterious friend.

"The Nereus is in, Judith," Browne remarked, as he greeted her a few days later.

"Yes, I know, dear," she replied quietly, but her voice trembled with excitement and her eyes burned feverishly. "I am expecting Henri every moment. Don't leave me, Charles. I am a little nervous to-day."

"Sit down, dear. Wait for him here."

"Oh no, I can't sit down! I can't stay still! Come out on the porch with me."

"Soon it will be all right, dearest," Browne reassured her, as they stood together looking out on the street. But although his tones were quiet, he was as excited and anxious as Judith herself, for he felt his life and hers depended upon the issue of the present crisis. A few moments passed in silent waiting. A cab came slowly into view. To Browne's surprise, it stopped at the gate.

"Does Miss Clermont live here?" the cabman inquired.

"Yes," Browne replied, "have you news for her?"

The man did not reply, but lifted out and slowly bore up the steps the unconscious form of a handsome Frenchman. For a moment Judith seemed stunned, then she quietly led the way to a bed room, and asked that her mother and a physician be summoned. A foreigner who had assisted the cabman in bringing in the body remained in the room, watching the scene, his face full of sadness.

"Who is this?" Browne asked him, pointing to the quiet form over which Judith bent.

"He is my friend, Henri Le Blanc," answered the man in low tones. "We came on the Nereus this morning; he is to be married. Henri is a good fellow."

At this moment, Mrs. Clermont entered with a physician and for hours they labored over the unconscious Le Blanc. Judith moving about as in a dream.

"He was struck by a wagon," the foreigner explained to Browne. "He did not see it coming; he seemed to be in a dream. He never was like other people. If he were not so good, I should think he had a devil in him! he is so queer. He talks when no one is near him and acts so strangely. But Henri is a rich man now, so no one speaks ill of him. When he was poor,—ugh! no one would associate with him then,—said he was crazy!"

"Have you known him long?" asked Browne.

"Oh yes, all my life. He made me his slave, but I love him! He always was good to me. I wish to drink, to gamble; he stops me when I am a hundred miles away from him! I am about to commit a dreadful crime. I have to give up and go to Henri, and he all the time far away from me! Oh, Henri has saved me many times! Then he made me come over to America with him to see him marry this young lady here."

"It is no use," said the doctor. "He is gone now. He seems to have been all nerve and brain, and no vitality, poor fellow."

"Henri gone!" cried the little foreigner. "Mon Dieu, I must go, too!" And his small body rocked in a paroxysm of grief. Gently Mrs. Clermont led him away, and Browne and Judith were alone, looking down at the quiet face and folded hands of the dead Frenchman Suddenly Browne started.

"Look, Judith," he exclaimed, "the same little ring you wear! See, five little garnets!"

But Judith did not hear him. For a long time she knelt beside the inanimate form, Browne watching her with ever-increasing dread and anxiety. Finally she raised her head and looked into her living lover's eyes.

"It is all over now, dearest," she said, a light breaking over her face, "nothing is between us; the shadow of my life has disappeared."

What was it? Who of us can tell?

What is doubtless the largest meteorite "in captivity" is now on exhibition in the Museum of Natural History, in New York. It weghs about 50 tons. Commander Peary found it in the arctic regions, and brought it south a few years ago, says the Youth's Companion. Until recently it was stored in the Brooklyn navy yard. Since alighting on the earth after its wild career through the heavens it has become completely domesticated, and no guard is required, nor is an iron cage needed to keep it from breaking loose.

Who is Your Clothier?

If it's R. SEGER & CO,. you are getting the right kind of merchandise. There is no small or grand deception practiced in their store. Sustained success demonstrates that there is "growth in truth" in the retailing of

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE CLOTHING AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. SEGER & CO.

Good Cedar Shingles

WILL KEEP OUT THE RAIN. WE HAVE THEM IN ALL GRADES.

C. B. HOWARD & CO.

34tf

C. B. HOWARD & COMPANY
General Merchandise.
STORE ON THE "RIALTO."

Summer Dress Goods

Our line of Summer Dress Goods is selling remarkably fast, considering the cold weather we have had and we have a good assortment left that are selling rapidly. Do not wait until the best pieces are picked out before looking them over.

White Goods

Our stock is complete of White Goods, such as Persian Lawns, India Linens, Nain Sooks, Dimities, etc. Prices from 12c to 50c.

Trimmings

Everything in Trimmings, such as Val-Laces, Allover Laces, Swiss Embroideries, etc., from 15c to $1.00 per yard.

Ladies' Wrappers

We have just the Wrapper for hot weather, with low neck and short sleeves, made from calico to best quality percale, in all styles and colors; prices from $1.00 to $2.00 each.

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We have about one thousand patterns in stock, about one fourth the patterns they cut, and if we do not have the pattern you want, we can get it for you in three or four days. We send orders every day; 10c and 15c. None higher.

Ladies' Fancy Hose

A complete line of Ladies Fancy Hose. Do not forget to look at them while in our store; prices 25c to 50c per pair.

Demorest SEWING MACHINES

We are agents for the famous Demorest Sewing Machines; once used, always used. Prices from $19.50 to $30.

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For Bill Heads,

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Fine Commercial

Job Work of All Kinds,

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WAR News Dispatches

RUSSIANS AT PORT ARTHUR LOSE ANOTHER WARSHIP.

Tokio, Dec. 8.—The commander of the Japanese naval guns in front of Port Arthur, telegraphing on December 6, says:

"An observation taken from 203 Metre Hill shows that the turret ship Poltava is sunk and that the battleship Retvizan is listing heavily to port.

"Observations taken December 6 covered the results of the bombardment of December 5. Since December 2 we have daily bombarded the enemy's fleet lying south of Paiyu mountain. From that point only the masts and funnel tops of the battleships Pobieda, Retvizan or the cruiser Pallada could be seen, but it was impossible to count the number of our shells taking effect.

"On other ships explosions resulting from our shells could be seen, but owing to their positions behind hills it was difficult exactly to identify them.

"On December 5 seven shells struck the battleship Pobieda and about 3:30 p. m. a big explosion was observed south of Paiyu mountain, resulting from the effect of our shells, evidently on a powder magazine."

Japanese troops occupied Akasaka Hill, fronting on Port Arthur, Tuesday. The Russian armored cruiser Bayan is reported to be aground.

—o—o—o—

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS IN BAD CONDITION.

Tokio, Dec. 9.—As the result of the Japanese bombardment from 203 Meter Hill the Poltava has been sunk, the Retvizan is listing to starboard and her upper deck nearly submerged; the Peresviet, according to the report of the commanding officer of the naval land battery received at Tokio Thursday, has certainly been sunk; the Pallada is beginning to list to port and is still undergoing a vigorous bombardment; the Pobieda is seriously damaged, listing aft and submerged to the stern walk, and the Bayan is aground and burning.

Thus two of the five battleships have been sunk, two have been seriously damaged or in danger of meeting the fate of the Poltava and the Peresviet, and the fifth, the Sevastopol, seems to be somewhat out of the Japanese range. Of the cruisers the Bayan seems to have been altogether disabled, while the Pallada is listing and is a special object of the Japanese fire.

Mukden, Dec. 9.—The Russians continue to bombard the Japanese positions with both heavy and light artillery. The Japanese response is feeble.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 9.—Russia has no intention of sending the Black Sea fleet to reinforce Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron. It is, however, Russia's purpose to send a third squadron from the Baltic as soon as possible.

—o—o—o—

FURIOUS FIGHTING AT PORT ARTHUR.

Headquarters of the Japanese Third Army Before Port Arthur, November 28, via Tien Tsin, Dec. 10.—The general assault on Port Arthur began at noon November 26. In the first series of assaults an attempt was made to capture the forts at Rihlung and Kekwan mountains by penetrating the principal line of fortifications surrounding them and to envelop the city from the east. At the same time a strong force pushed up the gorge of Shishi valley between two fortified ridges and attacked the supporting fort in the rear of West Rihlung mountain, officially called Sungshu mountain, with the intention of enveloping the city from the west.

The attempt failed after the most furious fighting that has been witnessed since Port Arthur was invested. The fighting lasted from noon of November 26 until after dawn of the following day without cessation.

The assault began in the early morning with a tremendous bombardment of the forts on the western half of the eastern fortified ridge by a battery on the crest of a ridge to the rear. For hours the whole western half of the fortified ridge was deluged with heavy shells. At noon the principal line of fortifications was a perfect hell of bursting shrapnel and the spectacle was more wonderful than anything previously seen.

The fighting of the afternoon and night was the most desperate and sanguinary since the siege began. The opposing forces were so close together that only the fort walls or a few yards of level ground separated them. The struggle from start to finish was at close quarters, with bayonets and grenades and rifles used as clubs.

The awful struggle continued until 2 o'clock in the morning.

London, Dec. 10.—According to the morning Post's Shanghai dispatches the Port Arthur forces, with the exception of those manning the forts, have already retreated to Laotie mountain.

The Japanese casualties at 203 Metre Hill alone exceed the total of the battle of Nanshan, according to the Daily Mail's Tokio dispatches.

Cannot Recover Damages.

Laporte, Ind., Dec. 8.—Judge Tuthill, in the superior court, has made a ruling that damages cannot be recovered for mental anguish alone. Ten members of the Joyce family of Chicago, sued the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. for $20,000 because the dead body of Mrs. Sarah Joyce, en route from Chicago to Leetonia, O., failed to reach its destination on time and it was necessary to bury the body without the full rites of the Catholic church. Court dismissed the suits when the evidence of the plaintiffs showed only mental distress.

SCHMELZ & CO.'S

Sluice Pipe.

IMPROVE YOUR ROADS with STEEL and WOOD SLUICING

The Steel pipe is made of cold rolled, heavy sheet steel, riveted so at to leave it smooth inside. The pipe is covered with a preparation that makes it rust proof. The wood pipe is made of staves matched and grouved, bound with heavy iron bands, treated chemically against rust and coated with a preparation that will stand climate and will practically exclude moisture. The entire length is of even diameter. Obstructions will not lodge in it. Manufactured in all sizes up to SIXTY INCHES.

Write for catalogue and prices, or a postal card will bring to you a representative with samples of our goods.

What are Sluice Pipes Used For?

They are used on roads and highways to convey water under the road bed from streams and ditches to keep the road bed dry and prevent washouts in heavy rains and showers.

Schmelz & Co.,
Coudersport, Pa.

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OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Madam French Female Pills. Dean's

A safe, certain relief for Suppressed Menstruation. Never known to fail. Safe! Sure! Speedy! Satisfaction Guaranteed or money Refunded. Sent prepaid for $1.00 per box. Will send them on trial, to be paid for when relieved. Samples Free.

UNITED MEDICAL CO., BOX 74, LANCASTER, PA.

Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and R. C. Dodson.

Easy and Quick!

Soap-Making with BANNER LYE

To make the very best soap, simply dissolve a can of *Banner Lye* in cold water, melt 5½ lbs. of grease, pour the Lye water in the grease. Stir and put aside to set.

Full Directions on Every Package

Banner Lye is pulverized. The can may be opened and closed at will, permitting the use of a small quantity at a time. It is just the article needed in every household. It will clean paint, floors, marble and tile work, soften water, disinfect sinks, closets and waste pipes.

Write for booklet "*Uses of Banner Lye*"—free.

The Penn Chemical Works, Philadelphia

PILES A cure guaranteed if you use RUDY'S PILE Suppository

D. Matt. Thompson, Supt. Graded Schools, Statesville, N. C., writes: "I can say they do all you claim for them." Dr. S. M. Devers, Raven Rock, W. Va., writes: "They give universal satisfaction." Dr. H. D. McGill, Clarksburg, Tenn., writes: "In a practice of 23 years, I have found no remedy to equal yours." Price, 50 Cents. Samples Free. Sold by Druggists. MARTIN RUDY, LANCASTER, PA.

Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and R. C. Dodson.

EVERY WOMAN
Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine.
DR. PEAL'S
PENNYROYAL PILLS,
Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. $1.00 per box.
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CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Pennsylvania
RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD DIVISION.

In effect May 29, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM EASTWARD

10 A. M.—Week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.23 P.M., New York 9.30 P. M., Baltimore 6 00 P. M., Washington 7.15 P. M. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

3:25 P. M. (Emporium Junction) daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7:32 p. m.; New York, 10:23 p. m.; Baltimore, 7:30 p. m.; Washington, 8:35, p. m. Vestibuled Parlor cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

20 P. M.—daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.23 A. M., New York 7.13 A. M. Baltimore, 2:20 A. M. Washington, 3:30 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

9 30 P. M.—Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 7.17 A. M., New York 9.33 A. M., weekdays, (10.38 A. M. Sunday;) Baltimore 7.15 A. M., Washington 8.30 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie, Buffalo and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Buffalo, Williamsport to Washington. Passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

2:15 A. M. (Emporium Junction), daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7:32 a. m.; New York, 9:33 a. m., week days; (10:38 Sundays); Baltimore, 7:25 a. m.; Washington, 8:46 a. m. Vestibuled Buffet Sleeping Cars and Passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5:10 A. M.—Emporium Junction—daily for Erie, Ridgway, and week days for DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

10 30 A. M.—Daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

4 23 P. M.—Week days for Kane and intermediate stations.

RIDGWAY AND CLEARFIELD R. R. CONNECTIONS.
(Week days.)

SOUTHWARD.			Stations.	NORTHWARD		
P. M	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
.....	9 00	4 02	....Renovo....	.....	5 00	11 45
.....	9 50	4 41	...Driftwood...	.....	4 05	11 05
.....	10 25	5 10	Emporium Junc	.....	3 23	10 35
.....	11 13	5 53	....St. Marys...	.....	2 35	9 53
8 20	11 05	5 55	.....Kane.....	12 25	3 00	8 25
8 36	11 23	6 13	....Wilcox.....	12 02	2 40	8 04
8 48	11 43	6 25	..Johnsonburg..	11 47	2 28	7 49
.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
4 05	12 05	6 50	...Ridgway,....	9 20	2 10	7 30
.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
4 15	12 15	7 01	..Mill Haven...	9 09	1 58	7 20
4 25	12 24	7 10	.. Croyland....	9 00	1 49	7 09
.....	12 28	7 15	..Shorts Mills..	8 55	.....	7 05
4 34	12 32	7 19	...Blue Rock...	8 51	1 40	7 01
4 38	12 35	7 23	.....Carrier.....	8 47	1 37	6 57
4 48	12 45	7 32	.Brockwayville.	8 37	1 27	6 47
4 53	12 50	7 37	...Lanes Mills..	8 34	1 23	6 43
4 57	.....	7 41	.McMinns Sm't.	8 33	.....	6 38
5 01	1 00	7 45	..Harveys Run..	8 25	1 15	6 35
5 05	1 05	7 50	..Falls Creek...	8 20	1 10	6 30
5 20	1 25	8 08	.... DuBois.....	8 08	12 55	6 10
5 10	1 15	7 55	..Falls Creek...	6 53	1 15	6 30
5 27	1 29	8 08	..Reynoldsville..	6 39	12 52	6 15
6 00	1 56	8 35	...Brookville...	6 05	12 24	5 39
6 45	2 38	9 20	New Bethlehem	.....	11 44	4 50
7 25	3 20	10 00	...Red Bank....	.....	11 05	4 05
8 10	5 30	12 35	....Pittsburg....	.....	9 00	1 30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.

BUFFALO & ALLEGHENY VALLEY DIVISION.

Leave Emporium Junction for Port Allegany, Olean, Arcade, East Aurora and Buffalo.

Train No. 107, daily,.....4:05 A. M.
Train No. 115, daily,.....4:15 P. M.

Trains leave Emporium for Keating, Port Allegany, Coudersport, Smethport, Eldred, Bradford, Olean and Buffalo, connecting at Buffalo for points East and West.

Train No. 101, week days,.....8:25 A. M.
Train No. 103, week days.....1:35 P. M.

Train No. 103 will connect at Olean with Chautauqua Division for Allegany, Bradford, Salamanca, Warren, Oil City and Pittsburg.

LOW GRADE DIVISION.

EASTBOUND.

Stations.	109	113	101	105	107	951
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M	P. M	A. M.
Pittsburg,..Lv.	.....	†6 15	†9 00	†130	*505	† 9 00
Red Bank,.....	.....	9 30	11 05	4 05	7 55	11 10
Lawsonham,..	.....	9 47	†1118	4 18	8 07	11 23
New Bethle'm.	.....	10 20	11 44	4 50	8 37	11 55
Brookville,....	†6 05	11 10	12 24	5 39	9 22	12 41
Reynoldsville,.	6 39	11 42	12 52	6 15	9 50	1 14
Falls Creek....	6 53	11 57	1 15	6 30	1005	1 29
DuBois,.....	7 00	†12 05	1 25	6 40	1015	† 1 35
Sabula,.....	7 12	.....	1 37	6 53		
Pennfield,.....	7 30	.....	1 55	7 15		
Bennezette,....	8 04	.....	2 29	7 47		
Driftwood,....	†8 40	.....	†3 05	8 20		
via P. & E. Div						
Driftwood.. Lv.	*9 50	.....	†3 45			
Emporium, Ar.	†10 30	.....	†4 10			
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M	P. M	P. M.

WESTBOUND.

Stations.	108	106	102	114	110	952
Via P. & E. Div	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Emporium, Lv.	.....	.....	†8 10	.....	†3 20	.....
Driftwood, Ar..	.....	.....	†9 04	.....	†4 60	.....
Via L. G. Div	.....					.....
Driftwood, Lv.	.....	†5 50	†1110	.....	†5 50	.....
Bennezette,....	.....	6 25	11 45	.....	6 25	.....
Pennfield,.....	.....	7 00	12 20	.....	7 04	.....
Sabula,.....	.....	7 18	12 39	.....	7 23	.....
DuBois,.....	*6 05	7 30	12 55	†5 00	7 35	†4 10
Falls Creek,....	6 12	7 55	1 15	5 10	7 42	4 17
Reynoldsville,..	6 30	8 08	1 29	5 27	7 58	4 30
Brookville.....	7 05	8 35	1 56	6 00	†8 30	5 00
New Bethle'm.	7 51	9 20	2 38	6 45	.....	5 45
Lawsonham,..	8 21	9 47	†3 06	7 14	.....	6 18
Red Bank,Ar..	8 35	10 00	3 20	7 25	.....	6 30
Pittsburg, Ar...	*11 15	†1235	†5 30	†1010	.....	†9 30
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‖Flag Stop.

On Sunday only train leaves Driftwood 8:20 a. m., arrives at DuBois, 10:00 a. m. Returning leaves DuBois, 2:00 p. m.; arrives at Driftwood, 5:40 p. m., stopping at intermediate stations.

For Time Tables and further information, apply to Ticket Agent.

J. R. WOOD, Pass'gr Traffic Mgr.
W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

If You

are not familiar with the excellence of the

Cameron County Press

as a FAMILY newspaper, why not subscribe for it now. We are certain that you will be pleased. The cost is nominal,

$1.50 Per Year.

EVERY WALK IN LIFE.

A. A. Boyce, a farmer, living three and a half miles from Trenton, Mo., says: "A severe cold settled in my kidneys and developed so quickly that I was obliged to lay off work on account of the aching in my back and sides. For a time I was unable to walk at all, and every makeshift I tried and all the medicine I took had not the slightest effect. My back continued to grow weaker until I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and I must say I was more than surprised and gratified to notice the back ache disappearing gradually until it finally stopped."

Doan's Kidney Pills sold by all dealers or mailed on receipt of price, 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

OLD-WORLD ODDITIES.

At the Strozzi palace, in Rome, there is a book made of marble, the leaves being wonderfully thin.

A marriage market is held annually near Moscow, and it is said that over 1,000 marriages are arranged there each year.

Over the grave of a horse in a private garden, near Westminster Abbey, is a stone engraved with this quotation from the Psalms: "Thou, Lord, shalt save both man and beast."

When a large flagstone at Bayswater, London, was found to be displaced, workmen discovered that it had been forced upward by three or four mushrooms growing underneath.

Bulgarian newspapers give the names of two doctors of philosophy who have taken the teachings of Tolstoi so much to heart that one of them has become a cobbler and the other a bootblack.

Bibles and other books are difficult to distribute in Turkey, said a speaker at Exeter hall, London, the other day. A work of chemistry was rejected because H2O (water) was translated as "Hamid Second is a nobody."

Kettles made of paper—a Japanese invention used in the Japanese army—are about to be supplied to the German army. By pouring water over them they can hang over the fire without burning for a length of time sufficient to boil the water.

The ameer of Afghanistan recently, in public durbar in Cabul, related a dream he had, in which the Haddah Mullah had appeared to him and given him permission to act as his deputy. All present thereupon congratulated the ameer on his appointment as spiritual as well as temporal head.

LIGHT LACONICS.

The most experienced shopper never gets a bargain at a church fair.

A woman doesn't require nearly so much material to make trouble as she does to make a dress.

A man who gets down on his knees to propose will be there for the rest of his life, if he is accepted.

A girl always thinks a man is truthful when he tells her that she is beautiful, even when she knows she isn't.

It takes a smart man to catch a widow, but any young thing with big blue eyes and an innocent look can capture a widower.

HAPPY CHILDHOOD.

Right Food Makes Happy Children Because They Are Healthy.

Sometimes milk does not agree with children or adults. The same thing is true of other articles of food. What agrees with one sometimes does not agree with others.

But food can be so prepared that it will agree with the weakest stomach. As an illustration—anyone, no matter how weak the stomach, can eat, relish and digest a nice hot cup of Postum coffee with a spoonful or two of Grape-Nuts poured in, and such a combination contains nourishment to carry one a number of hours, for almost every particle of it will be digested and taken up by the system and be made use of.

A lady writes from the land of the Magnolia and the mocking bird way down in Alabama and says: "I was led to drink Postum because coffee gave me sour stomach and made me nervous. Again Postum was recommended by two well-known physicians for my children, and I feel especially grateful for the benefit derived.

"Milk does not agree with either child, so to the eldest, aged four and one-half years, I gave Postum with plenty of sweet cream. It agrees with her splendidly, regulating her bowels perfectly although she is of a constipated habit.

"For the youngest, aged two and one-half years, I use one-half Postum and one-half skimmed milk. I have not given any medicine since the children began using Postum, and they enjoy every drop of it.

"A neighbor of mine is giving Postum to her baby lately weaned, with splendid results. The little fellow is thriving famously." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

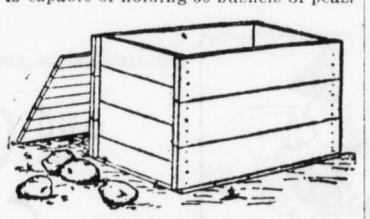
Postum agrees perfectly with children and supplies adults with the hot, invigorating beverage in place of coffee. Literally thousands of Americans have been helped out of stomach and nervous diseases by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee. Look in pkg. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

FUMIGATING SEED GRAIN.

Box in Which It May Be Treated to Fumes of Carbon Bisulphide to Kill Insects.

The great damage to the Canada field pea seed by the pea weevil led to experiments by the Ontario college for a cheap and effective method of combating the evil. The box shown below is the result of these experiments. The peas are placed in this box and fumigated with bisulphate of carbon. This style of box has been in use at the station for seven years; it is five feet long, three feet wide and three feet deep, and is capable of holding 30 bushels of peas.



FUMIGATING BOX.

Their method of treatment is given as follows:

Immediately after threshing the peas were put into cotton and jute bags. As soon as 30 bushels of peas were threshed they were placed in a fumigation box for treatment. One pound of carbon bisulphide was poured out into three flat pans, which were placed on the top of the peas; the cover was then put on the box and weighted with heavy stones. After 48 hours the cover was removed and the box ventilated. The pans had become dry, as the liquid had changed into a gas, which, being much heavier than air, had sunk down amongs the peas, penetrating them and killing the weevils.

The quantity of carbon bisulphide used by us was larger than that usually recommended, as a pound or a pound and a half is generally considered sufficient for 100 bushels of peas, but we wished to err on the safe side. Carbon bisulphide may be purchased in small quantities from any druggist at about 30 cents per pound, or 40 cents per pint. For larger quantities better rates can be given by the druggist. The gas, or vapor, which comes from carbon bisulphide is not only combustible, but it is very explosive when mixed with air. Great care should, therefore be taken to treat the peas in the daytime only, for a light or a flame of any kind brought near the liquid may cause a serious explosion; and smoking near it should be positively prohibited. Moreover, the vapor should not be inhaled, as it is very injurious, even a small portion causing headache, giddiness and nausea.

The treatment with carbon bisulphide should be made in boxes, barrels, or "bughouses," located some distance from the insured buildings on the farm. With the strict observance of the preceding precautions, no one should hesitate to use the carbon bisulphide. As a matter of fact, says the Prairie Farmer, we have never heard of any bad results following its use in the treatment of peas. When pure it will not injure or stain the finest goods. The commercial liquid has an acrid taste, and an odor like that of rotten eggs. The vapor is more than 2½ times as heavy as air. Any tight box or barrel may be used for this purpose and the principal of fumigation may be extended to any kind of seed grain or other articles that are attacked by any kind of insects.

POULTRY IN THE ORCHARD

The Combination Is Good on a Small But Not on a Large Scale.

It is frequently asserted that orcharding and poultry raising go together. This perhaps is true on a small scale, but we can hardly conceive of a great commercial orchard comprising hundreds of acres of land being made also a poultry range. In such a case the combination would be overdone, as the shade from the trees, being constant, would militate against the health of the fowls. On a small scale the combination is a happy one. The bugs and worms are eaten by the fowls and the grass forms a handy adjunct to the feeding operations. The grass is not wanted anyway in the orchard and if the poultry can keep it down so much the better. It will then not be necessary to even run the weeder over the ground to keep the weeds from becoming a nuisance.

The plum orchard is a very good kind of orchard in which to keep poultry, as the limbs of the trees do not shut off too much sun from the birds. We have seen poultry yards of small size, in each one of which was a single plum tree growing and thriving. There is no reason why trees in such locations should not prove to be very fruitful. They are certainly sure of not becoming grass-bound.—Farmers' Review.

GRIST.

Farming is poor business when the farming is poor.

Much labor and expense may be saved by planning ahead of time.

By using the drill for sowing the depth of covering is uniform and there is no loss of seed.

Never let the farm work or stock stand still or retrograde, but keep both progressing steadily.

The value of wood ashes in the orchard and of coal ashes on heavy wet clay can hardly be overestimated.

According to the exeptrs' report on crop valuation for the year the total value of all crops will exceed $5,335,000,000.

TIME ENOUGH FOR A NAP.

Sleeping-Car Porter Thought That "Rip Van Winkle" Could Sleep It Out.

Joseph Jefferson has "in his time played many parts," yet so closely is he identified with "Rip Van Winkle" that the public never lost sight of it when it had the privilege of seeing him. While he was playing in Missouri once he boarded a notoriously slow train for St. Joseph.

He went into the sleeping-car, but not to go to bed, as the train was due at St. Joseph late in the evening. It dawdled along, however, says the Philadelphia Press, and finding that it could hardly arrive before morning, he ordered his berth made up.

As the porter finished his task Mr. Jefferson said: "This is the worst road I ever traveled on. I fancy I'm in for a full night of it."

"Deed, I reckon you is, sah," replied the porter.

"Positively the slowest road! It'll be morning before we are there. Do you think you'll get in before I'm awake?"

"Slow road, sah! Bound to be plumb mo'nin', sah. But one of the passengers, sah, was tellin' me that you's the gen'leman what once went to sleep and slep years;; and I reckon, sah, dat if you take one o' dem naps we'll be able to land you mighty close to St. Jo 'fore you wake, sah."

Greatest in the World.

Arlington, Ind., Dec. 5th (Special).—Mr. W. A. Hysong, the photographer, who moved here recently from Sapp, Ky., is firmly of the opinion that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the greatest Kidney Remedy the world has ever known.

"In the years 1901 and 1902," says Mr. Hysong, "and for some time before I was afflicted with Kidney Trouble. My joints were sore and stiff and I finally got so bad I could not turn in bed without assistance. In the Spring of 1903 I was induced, by a friend, to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and after using one and one-half boxes I was and am still completely cured. Several of my neighbors, too, used Dodd's Kidney Pills, and in every case they did as recommended."

Cure the early symptoms of Kidney Disease, such as Backache, with Dodd's Kidney Pills, and you will never have Bright's Disease.

Things go wrong in this world without any help, but the things that go right wouldn't be appreciated if it were not for the efforts they require.—Chicago Record-Herald.

NO TONGUE CAN TELL

How I Suffered with Itching and Bleeding Eczema—Until Cured by Cuticura.

"No tongue can tell how I suffered for five years with a terribly painful, itching, and bleeding eczema, my body and face being covered with sores. Never in my life did I experience such awful suffering, and I longed for death, which I felt was near. I had tried doctors and medicines without success, but my mother insisted that I try Cuticura. I felt better after the first bath with Cuticura Soap and one application of Cuticura Ointment, and was soon entirely well. Any person having doubt about this wonderful cure may write to me. (signed) Mrs. Altie Elson, Bellevue, Mich."

As to the airships, the trouble seems to be that they can't keep themselves afloat by manning the pumps when they spring a leak.—Chicago Tribune.

Guaranteed Mining Investments.

We are the largest mine operators in the West, and cordially invite you to write for prospectus and full particulars about our nine associated companies, which have joined in forming our Investor's Guarantee Association, with $5,000,000 capital to guarantee all our investors against loss. Write for free information and be convinced. Arbuckle-Goode Commission Company, 325 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

A plucky man refuses to stand and let others pluck him.—Chicago Daily News.

A silk dress will be given to a lady in each neighborhood in return for a little advertising. Particulars free; samples, 4 cts. Necessity Supply Co., Auburn, N. Y.

The more of a gas works a man is the less light he gives.—Chicago Tribune.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

The authority of the good does not rest on its austerity.—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Fairbanks tells how neglect of warning symptoms will soon prostrate a woman. She thinks woman's safeguard is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Ignorance and neglect are the cause of untold female suffering, not only with the laws of health but with the chance of a cure. I did not heed the warnings of headaches, organic pains, and general weariness, until I was well nigh prostrated. I knew I had to do something. Happily I did the right thing. I took **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** faithfully, according to directions, and was rewarded in a few weeks to find that my aches and pains disappeared, and I again felt the glow of health through my body. Since I have been well I have been more careful, I have also advised a number of my sick friends to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and they have never had reason to be sorry. Yours very truly, MRS. MAY FAIRBANKS, 216 South 7th St., Minneapolis, Minn." (Mrs. Fairbanks is one of the most successful and highest salaried travelling saleswomen in the West.)

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For over two years I suffered more than tongue can express with kidney and bladder trouble. My physician pronounced my trouble catarrh of the bladder, caused by displacement of the womb. I had a frequent desire to urinate, and it was very painful, and lumps of blood would pass with the urine. Also had backache very often.

"After writing to you, and receiving your reply to my letter, I followed your advice, and feel that you and **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** have cured me. The medicine drew my womb into its proper place, and then I was well. I never feel any pain now, and can do my housework with ease."—MRS. ALICE LAMON, Kincaid, Miss.

No other medicine for female ills in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Just as with Her Father.

"Your daughter's music is improving," said the professor, "but when she runs the scales I have to watch her pretty closely."

"Just like her father," said Mrs. Nuritch. "He made his money in the grocery business."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

PROGRESSIVE SNOOK

The New Society Game. Played with Domino Cards. Also ten old favorite domino games, such as Muggins, Block Game, Etc., all for 25 cents, post paid, cards included. Don't miss it. Agents Wanted. LEONARD MFG. CO., 40 FERRY ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune building, New York.

"THE ONLY WAY" BETWEEN CHICAGO ST. LOUIS KANSAS CITY AND PEORIA

Handsomest, most luxurious trains in the world; completely rock-ballasted road-bed, no dust, no dirt, no smoke, no cinders.

THE ALTON'S 1905 GYPSY GIRL ART CALENDAR

Copyright, 1904, by the Chicago & Alton Railway Co.

Sequel to the famous "Fencing" and "Cow-Boy" Girl Art Calendars.

FIVE SHEETS, EACH 10 X 15 INCHES

SEND 25 CTS.

with name of publication in which you read this advertisement, to GEO. J. CHARLTON, General Passenger Agent, Chicago & Alton Railway, Lock Box 618, CHICAGO, ILL., and get the handsomest calendar of the year. Four graceful poses in colors, unmarred by advertisements and ready for framing.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears The Signature Of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world is because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high-grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day, and why the sales for the year ending July 1, 1904, were $6,263,040.00.

W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere.

SUPERIOR IN FIT, COMFORT AND WEAR.

"I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for the last twelve years with absolute satisfaction. I find them superior in fit, comfort and wear to others costing from $5.00 to $7.00."—B. S. McCUE, Dept. Coll., U. S. Int. Revenue, Richmond, Va.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded to be the finest Patent Leather made. Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Massachusetts.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment for Man, Beast or Poultry.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment cures Cuts, Burns, Bruises.

Strawberry and Vegetable Dealers

The Passenger Department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have recently issued a publication known as Circular No. 12, in which is described the

best territory in this country

for the growing of early strawberries and early vegetables. Every dealer in such products should address a postal card to the undersigned at DUBUQUE, IOWA, requesting a copy of "Circular No. 12."

J. F. MERRY, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

A. N. K.—C 2051

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS 25 CTS

SANTA CLAUS'

HEADQUARTERS AT

HARRY S. LLOYD'S.

Santa Claus Workshop

This is where I shall make my Headquarters every year.

and Christmas Greeting.

Headquarters in the H. S. Lloyd Store, Holiday Season, 1904.

MY DEAR CHILD:—

I am glad to have you call at the Santa Claus Bazaar iu H. S. LLOYD'S Store and have you enjoy the toys, dolls, games and other things that I am getting ready to take to good boys and girls for Christmas.

You will delight in seeing the many new toys that I have been able to make since last year. It has been hard work for me to get ready for all the children, there are so many of them, but I am sure that I have not missed a single one. Your names are all in my big book and you will find something from me when you awake Christmas morning.

I am going to make my headquarters in H. S. LLOYD'S Store every year and start from there when I hitch my reindeer to call at the home of every good boy and girl. I always find the best toys at LLOYD'S Store, and this year I have more presents than ever before.

I must now be getting ready for my Christmas trip, so good bye, and love to my little friends. From

Santa Claus.

OUR FANCY GOODS COUNTER.

ON THIS COUNTER WILL BE FOUND BOXES FOR THE BOUDOIR, MADE OF THE FINEST WOODS AND LEATHER, INCLUDING TOILETTE CASES, CIGAR AND COLLAR AND CUFF BOXES, HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE BOXES, JEWELRY BOXES, SHAVING SETS AND MILITARY BRUSH SETS, IN A VARIETY OF PRICES; ALSO MEN'S BILL ROLLS AND CARD CASES.

PICTURES

Framed and unframed, in many shapes and sizes. Our new line of Burnt wood, framed pictures are pretty and unique.

SUITABLE SPORTING GOODS.

including skates, guns, boxing gloves, foot-balls and striking bags.

CHINA.

Many styles of vaces, cups and saucers, fancy dishes and novelties such as mustard cups, ash receivers, match and tooth-pick receivers, pin trays, brush and comb trays, images, etc.

Gillette' Safety Razors, $5.00.

1905 DIARIES NOW READY.

Do You Know that You Don't Know

half what you ought to know about OUR BOOK DEPARTMENT? It comprises all the late novels of the year. Gift books for young and old in a variety of bindings. For boys—Henty, Alger, Optic and Cooper series. For girls—Meade, Carey and Sunny Corner series. Little Folks' books ranging in price from 5c to $1.00, including Buster Brown, Foxy Grandpa, Baby Ballads and Fairy Tales.

Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymnals.

STATIONERY.

Box papers in immense assortment; attractive articles in holly and other pretty designs; these make ideal Christmas gifts, and prices range from 25c to $1.25.

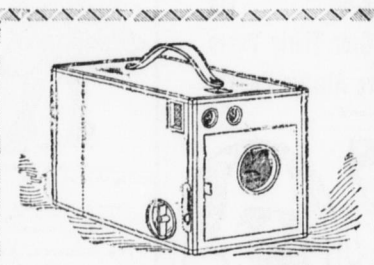
Women's and Children's hand and wrist bags, the latest Persian and American designs, from 25c to $3.00.

A variety of music rolls, traveling cases and cigar cases.

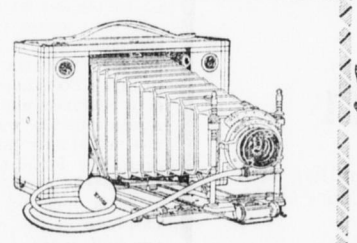
CHRISTMAS CANDY.

A large assortment of novelties in Holiday Confectionery in Foot Balls, Suit Cases, Kodaks and fancy boxes, all at low prices. Just a fresh lot of LOWNEY'S Chocolates and Bon Bons in ½lb and 1lb boxes. Also Daggett's and Headley's, in mixed candies, the famous Xmas Hand Candy and Clear Toys, all flavers 15c, 20c and 25c per pound.

Holidays are Kodak Days.



EASTMAN KODAKS $1.00, $2.00, $5.00, to $97.00



The Kodaker has all the delights that others have—and has pictures besides. And there's pleasure in the making as well as in the possessing of Kodak pictures.

Every step is simple now. No dark-room at any stage of the work, and better results than ever.

FINE LINE OF

Roig's Holiday Boxes of Cigars, $1.00 per Box.

ALSO NEW LINE OF FINE PIPES FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Greatest Cash Raising Sale in the History of Cameron County at

JASPER HARRIS'

Clothing Store

WHAT A CHANCE. DON'T MISS IT.

Entire Stock of Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Furnishings

All High Grade Merchandise at Great Reductions.

Sale Begins Saturday, Dec. 3, 1904,

Continuing Until Dec. 15th, 1904

We need cash and we need it quick. If there ever was a rare money saving, money making, opportunity to secure just what you want it is NOW. Reductions which seem rediculously and ruinously great, but we are forced to do it. We need $3,000 in clean, cold cash within the next 15 days. Don't compare the great CASH RAISING SALE with other sales, it is altogether different. High-grade merchandise going at unheard of prices. Bring this advertisement and make us prove our printed promises. Remember that the samples below are but a sample of hundreds of bargains that await you here. While in this vicinity can you match this? Come, don't delay.

Men's Overcoats and Clothing.

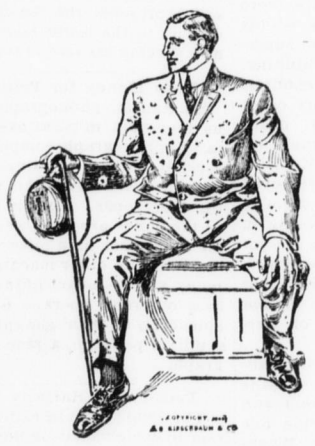
$6 all-wool, Overcoats, black and blue, sale price	4.88
$10 Black Kersey Overcoats, sale price,	7.89
$13 Oxford Overcoats, Hand-tailored, with or without belt, sale price,	9.99
$18 Great Coat, Hand-tailored, guaranteed to give service, style and fit, sale price	14.75
$9 Youths Overcoats, black and blue, sale price	6.68
$7 Youths Overcoats, black Kersey, ages 16 to 20, sale price	4.75
$2.75 Boys' Reefers, age from 5 to 15, sale price,	1.99
$3.75 Boys' Overcoats, long cut with belt, sale price	2.90
$7 Men's Suits, all-wool, cashmere, in light or dark shades	5.00
$10 Men's all-wool fine Cheviot suits, sale price	7.99
$10 Blue Serge, newest style, sale price,	7.75
$12 High Grade, Suits, three or four buttons, sale p.ice	9.50
$14 Men's all-wool Thiblts, Hand-tailored, sale price	10.75
$6 Youth's Suits, sizes from 16 to 19, sale price,	4.69
$7 All-wool Youths Suits in black and mixed goods sale price	5.35
$9 Worsted Suits in light and dark shades, sale price	6.75
$1.75 Boys' Suits, black and blue	1.25
$2.75 Boys' Suits, black Shongets, sale price	2.12
$3.50 Boys Suits in light and dark shades, sale price,	2.70
$4.50 Boys' two-piece Suits, Norfolks, sale price	3.45
$5.00 Boy's three-piece Suits in light and dark shades at	3.75
50c Men's Fleeced lined Shirts or Drawers	39c

$1.00 Men's all-wool Shirt or Drawers	79c
$1.25 Men's all-wool Shirt or Drawers	99c
50c Over Shirts, sale price	39c
50c Over Shirts, black and white stripes,	39c
50c Over Shirts, black satin,	39c
50c Dress Shirts,	39c
$1.00 Men's Dress Shirts, "Monarch"	79c
$1.00 Men's Dress Shirts, "Silver,"	79c
25c Boys' Fleece-lined Shirts or Drawers	19c
50c Boys' Dress Shirts,	38c
50c Men's all-wool, heavy Socks,	39c
25c Men's all-wool Cashmere	19c
50c Men's Soft Hats, sale price	39c
$1.00 Men's Soft Hats, sale price,	79c
$1.50 Men's Black Fedora	1.19
$2.00 Men's Black Fedora	1.44
$2.50 Men's Black or Brown Fedora	1.99
$2.00 Men's Black Derby	1.44
$2.50 Men's Black Derby	1.99
$3.00 Men's Black Derby	2.25
50c Men's Caps, sale price	39c
25c Men's Caps, sale price	19c
50c Boys' Caps, sale price	39c
25c Boys' Caps, sale price	19c

Neckwear, Pants, Shoes

25c Four in Hand	19c
25c String Tie	19c
50c Four in Hand	39c
50c Puffs	39c
25c Bowes	17c
$1.00 Men's Work Pants	79c
$1.50 Men's Work Pants	1.19
$2.00 All-wool Pants	1.38
$3.50 Fine Worsted Pants	2.90
$1.00 Youths' Pants	79c
$1.50 Youths' Pants	1.15
25c Boys' Knee Pants	19c
50c Boys' Knee Pants	39c
$1.25 Men's Shoes, Lace or Congress	99c
$1.50 Heavy Work Shoes	1.19
$2.50 Men's Calf Shoes	1.98
$3.50 Box Calf or Patent Leather	2.95
$4.00 Patent Colt Shoes	3.25
$1.00 Boys' Shoe	88c
$1.25 Boys' Shoes	99c
$1.75 Boys' Shoes	1.50

Trunks, Telescopes, Suit Cases and Umbrellas, Sold at a Great Reduction



All Goods as Represented

I guarantee the above to be just as advertised. Come and see for yourself. Seeing is believing. Come and investigate. We need the money. Public and patrons remember this sale opens Saturday, December 3rd and it will continue for FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY. Every value given is bonafide. Its the chance of your lifetime, to lay in a supply for a whole year. First come, first served. Come early and avoid the rush.

Remember the Place

Jasper Harris, the People's Clothier,

Opposite Post-Office, **Emporium, Pa.**

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

TIMELY TATTLINGS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT'S LITTLE JOKE

"Has Elevated the Bench"—Supreme Court Justices May Retire—Some Possible Changes in Senate Committees.

WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt jocularly claims that he has done much to elevate the bench. He does not claim that this is due so much to his appointments as to the fact that his candidacy at various times has resulted in taking men off the bench. The other day he met Judge Richards, whom he appointed some time ago as a federal circuit judge, and after receiving the latter's congratulations on his victory, he laughingly said:

"Well, judge, I have certainly been the means of elevating the bench in my career."

"Why, how is that?" asked the judge.

"Well, you see I have been the means of taking several men off it, and then I have placed you upon it."

The men who left the bench on account of Mr. Roosevelt, were Judge Parker, Judge Van Wyck and Judge Herrick, all of New York, and all members of the New York judiciary. Judge Parker resigned to accept the democratic nomination for the presidency and run against Mr. Roosevelt. Judge Herrick resigned to become candidate for governor of New York against the republican candidate, Lieut. Gov. Higgins, and it is well known that he was selected because it appeared that Mr. Roosevelt's popularity would increase the vote of the republican candidate. Judge Van Wyck resigned to run against Mr. Roosevelt for governor of New York in 1898. So that the president in his political career caused three vacancies on the bench.

Mr. Roosevelt will have further opportunity probably of placing men on the bench before his next term is concluded, as there will doubtless be several changes in the federal judiciary from members of the district court up to the supreme bench.

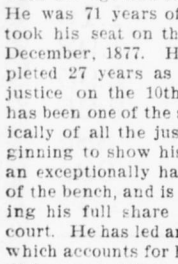
Justices to Retire.

THERE is considerable talk of retirements from the supreme bench at an early day. Chief Justice Fuller has reached the age when, under the law, he can retire from active service and enjoy full salary the rest of his life. The law permits a supreme justice to retire when he reaches the age of 70 or when he has served 20 years. Chief Justice Fuller will be 72 years of age next February. He was appointed chief justice in April, 1888, and although he has not served 20 years, he is still eligible for retirement on account of age. It is understood that the chief justice has not been in the most robust health and is thinking of giving up the arduous work of his position.

Associate Justice John Marshall Harlan is another member of the supreme bench who is eligible for retirement, both for age and for length of service. He was 71 years of age last June, and took his seat on the supreme bench in December, 1877. He will have completed 27 years as a supreme court justice on the 10th of December. He has been one of the strongest men physically of all the justices, but is now beginning to show his age. He has been an exceptionally hard-working member of the bench, and is still insistent on doing his full share of the duties of the court. He has led an active outdoor life, which accounts for his fine physical condition, and still at his advanced age is one of the most enthusiastic golf players at the national capital. There has been considerable talk of his retiring, but unless advancing years should tell on him more rapidly than they have, he may remain to complete 30 years of service.

The next one of the associate justices who can retire for age in the near future is Justice Brown, who will be 70 years of age on March 2, 1906. He has been on the supreme bench for 14 years. Then comes Justice Brewer, who will reach the age of 70 in June, 1907. He was commissioned an associate justice in December, 1889, and has 15 years to his credit. Associate Justice Peckham was appointed in 1895, and will reach the age of 70 in November, 1908. The other members of the court are comparatively young men. Justice McKenna is 61, Justice White 59, Justice Holmes 63 and Justice Day 55.

Senate Committee Changes.



THE death of Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, the election of Senator Fairbanks to the vice presidency and afew other changes in the senate that have resulted from the recent election will bring about a reorganization of that body. It is probable that the full rearrangement of committees will be postponed until next congress, but the vacancy at the head of the judiciary committee caused by the death of Senator Hoar will be filled by the designation of Senator Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut. Mr. Platt has for many years been the ranking member next to the chairman on this committee, and his preeminent qualifications for the chairmanship is recognized by everyone. He is one of the solid, conservative and able statesmen whose record is absolutely clear and of the highest grade. He is not one of the orators of the senate, and does not trouble that body with many lengthy speeches. When he does make an address, it is full of meat and not a lawyer in the body leaves the chamber during its delivery.

Mr. Platt is known internationally as the author of the "Platt amendment" which has been incorporated in the organic law of the republic of Cuba and which virtually gives the United States a protectorate over the island. It permits the United States to prevent Cuba from swamping herself in debt, and prevents her forming an alliance with any other foreign power. The Connecticut senator has been chairman of the committee on Cuban relations, but as most of the important legislation concerning the relations between this country and Cuba has been accomplished, the position of chairman of the committee on the judiciary will be more commensurate with his ability and experience.

Senator Platt is a typical New Englander, tall, angular and cold on the exterior. He is a warm-hearted gentleman, however, to those who have penetrated his New England reserve. He is a fisherman and a hunter of note, and has a lodge in the Adirondacks to which he retires every year to indulge in his favorite recreation and rest from the grind of senatorial duties.

Cortelyou in Demand.

NATIONAL Chairman Cortelyou is now paying the penalty of greatness. After several months of close application and arduous work he believed himself entitled to a vacation. He laid his plans for an immediate trip abroad, but found that there were demands upon his time that compelled him to indefinitely postpone the rest he contemplated. He then arranged to take a hunting trip as a diversion and dream of a few weeks' quail and deer shooting in Virginia. The republican leaders, however, had other plans such as jubilee dinners and meetings at which he was expected to be present. As national chairman he could not decline these entertainments, and again his programme of rest was interfered with.

Mr. Cortelyou takes everything philosophically, and lives on the hope of some time getting away from political worries and really enjoying a period of rest. Such an experience will be rather odd for him, as since 1897, when he became assistant secretary to President McKinley, and a year later secretary, he has had very little opportunity of enjoying the recreation and rest which ordinary mortals account as necessary. He has been in the habit of devoting from 16 to 18 hours every day to his work. That application did not seem to have any effect upon him, for he would show up at the white house at nine o'clock in the morning as fresh and energetic as though he had retired at nine in the evening, instead of two hours after midnight. The long strain, however, is telling even on Mr. Cortelyou, and the tremendous work he performed during the late campaign has added five or ten years to his age.

If Chairman Cortelyou can get away he will either go to the West Indies or Europe, and remain there until the 4th of March. He will then enter President Roosevelt's cabinet as postmaster general. If he desires to indulge his appetite for work, he will not be disappointed in that position. Of all the heads of departments in Washington the postmaster general is the busiest and, if so inclined, can put in more hours of work than any of his colleagues.

The Jefferson Bible.

THERE is a tremendous demand upon congressmen just now for copies of the "Jefferson Bible," as it is called, or to be more accurate "The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth." This is a work of Thomas Jefferson, and is now the property of the United States national museum in this city. At the last session of congress a resolution was adopted to print a facsimile of this interesting book for the use of congress. The photolithographic process was used, and 9,000 copies of the book, as prepared by Mr. Jefferson, were printed, 3,000 for the use of the senate and 6,000 for the use of the house.

The volume is an exact facsimile of the one found in Jefferson's library and is bound in full red leather. It contains two manuscript leaves in the handwriting of Jefferson, and the title page in that stateman's own handwriting which reads: "The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth, extracted textually from the Gospel in Greek, Latin, French and English." The compilation consists of parallel columns of extracts from the Gospels in the original Greek, the Latin, the French and English. There are no comments, and the book is of use only to those versed in these languages. It is generally valued, however, as a remarkable curiosity, and the demand for it is something unprecedented in the history of government documents.

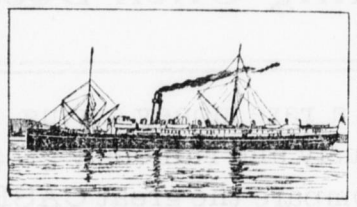
BIG FLOATING FAIR.

WESTERN TOWN IS GOING AFTER THE ORIENTAL TRADE.

Seattle, Wash., Proposes to Show the Asiatics What We Have to Sell —"The Fair" to Sail Next Year.

Seattle, Wash.—This place comes to the front with a twentieth century development of the exposition idea that promises to have an important bearing on the oriental trade that everyone has heard so much about in the last few years. Instead of waiting for people to come to a fair the Seattle people, or, rather the Northwestern Commercial company of Seattle, proposes to send the fair to the people—exclusively to people who have money to buy goods. The exposition was to have been started out this month, installed on the steamship Victoria, but the Russo-Japanese war upset the scheme and the sailing date of the floating fair as been postponed to November 15, 1905.

The idea is to offer American commercial houses an opportunity to send representatives to establish permanent agencies and also to make immediate sales to the countries bordering on the Pacific ocean, which contain the larger portion of the world's population, and which are in direct water communication with the United States. The floating industrial exhibition will visit the cities of Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki (Port Arthur and Vladivostok if war conditions permit), Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Mauritius, Delagoa Bay (or Valparaiso and Callao, South America), Cape Town, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Honolulu. The steamship will remain from two to ten days in each of the places named, according to their importance, thus giving ample opportunities to all interested to visit



STEAMSHIP "VICTORIA."
(It Will Carry Seattle's Floating Fair to Asiatic Ports.)

the exhibits. The American consul at all of the cities to be visited will be informed in advance of the exhibition and its purpose and announcements will be made in the public press of the names of the firms whose representatives are on board the vessel, their line of business, etc., and the consuls will be requested to see that importing and exporting merchants in the interior and adjacent cities will be fully advised of this exhibition.

The itinerary of the vessel is arranged with a view of taking advantage of the time of year that is most seasonable, with reference to weather and climatic conditions, to afford, apart from the exhibition purpose of the tour, a health-invigorating cruise.

Exhibitors will be awarded 100 to 500 cubic feet of space and will be permitted to carry five tons of cargo if desired. The lower decks, where the exhibits are to be arranged, will be gorgeously decorated, brilliantly lighted and supplied with power. While in port the exhibition will be open from eight a. m. to eleven p. m. The crew will be at the disposal of the exhibitors in arranging and caring for the exhibits. All exhibits will be set up before leaving Seattle and will remain in place until the voyage is ended. Only the exhibitors and their exhibits will be carried. While there are accommodations for 216 first-class passengers the number will be limited to 100 actual exhibitors, but 25 of these may have the opportunity to take their wives.

Anchoring to Icbergs.

It has been found that the currents round the coast of Newfoundland make at times a wide difference in the direction of the drift of icebergs and that of the flat or pan ice, which, having no great depth, is governed in its motions by the surface currents and the winds. The icebergs, the larger part of which are submerged to a great depth, follow only the movement of the ocean water as a whole and are uninfluenced by the winds. Thus a huge iceberg may often be seen majestically maintaining its slow advance in opposition to the wind and across the general motion of the fields of flat ice surrounding it. The sealers often take advantage of this fact by mooring their vessels to an iceberg to prevent their ship drifting to leeward. The movement of these great mountains of ice is practically irresistible.

Dilution Extraordinary.

A member of the French Academy reported that 25 experiments on animals showed each time that poisoned blood is active even after dilution one trillion one million times. The strength of the average homeopathic dose is from about the third to the sixth decimal. This demonstrates that those who say that there is no medicine in a homoeopathic dose betray ignorance.

The Doukhobors Improving.

A Canadian government agent who has just returned to England says the Doukhobors in Canada are making progress. "They no longer work their women instead of their cattle in the fields."

Big Investment.

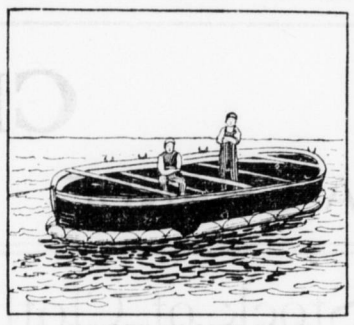
The capital invested in the mineral water industry in Great Britain is nearly $75,000,000.

A NEW UNSINKABLE BOAT.

Many Requirements Have Been Met by the Invention of a Danish Engineer.

Washington.—Unsinkable life boats are numerous, yet when the test comes these unsinkable boats do not fulfill their requirements. The navy department and the life saving service are just now interested in experiments which are being made with the Englehardt unsinkable life boat, the invention of Capt. Englehardt, a Danish marine engineer.

The Englehardt boat is said not only to be unsinkable, but is collapsible and can be stowed in small space on the decks. Few of the great passenger



A NOVELTY IN LIFE BOATS.
(It Is Said to Be Not Only Unsinkable, But Is Collapsible.)

carrying steamships are able to carry sufficient boats for lack of room.

The ordinary boats in case of accidents are liable to be stove when being lowered, or when lowered to be overcrowded and swamped. The Englehardt collapsible boats, it is claimed, combine the requirements of economy in space with the utmost carrying capacity.

Should emergencies arise the Englehardt boats need not be launched. Only the lashings have to be cut, and when the ship has sunk the boats will be found floating on the water like rafts. Two men or boys can, in a few seconds, extend the sides of the boats simply by lifting in the cross beams and thus converting the raft-shaped boat into a life boat that will hold bread, water tanks, oars and supplies enough to support the passengers a considerable number of days.

The invention is a pontoon-shaped boat of wood or iron and filled with kapok, in water-tight cushions, which are placed in water-tight compartments. Kapok combines the greatest floating capacity with the best weight and will sustain from 30 to 35 times its own weight in water.

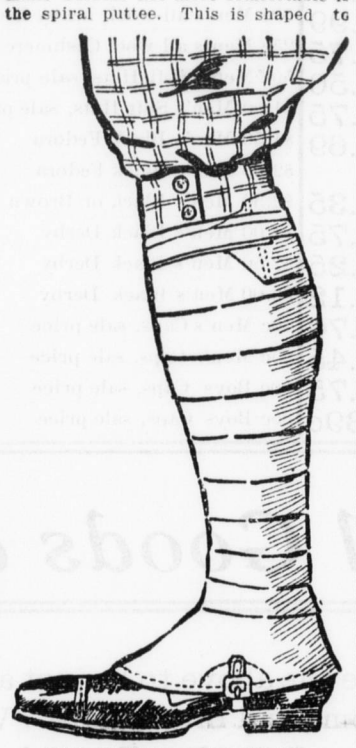
The boat has a superstructure which can be folded up or erected, the whole surrounded by a fender also filled with kapok, in water-tight cushions. In extending the boat, the oars are released, an oval-shaped thwart supplied with cross-thwarts will slide into position and stanchions and other parts drop into their places automatically. The mechanism is simple and not easily put out of order.

The boat, according to advices received at the department of commerce and labor, from Ernest L. Harris, commercial agent at Eibenstock, Germany, has been subjected to exhaustive tests and has successfully withstood all of them.

THE SPIRAL PUTTEE.

Latest Ingenious Invention of English Tailors to Make Outdoor Life Comfortable.

London.—Among the latest inventions by English tailors calculated to make outdoor life more comfortable is the spiral puttee. This is shaped to



THE PUTTEE IN POSITION.
(Showing How It Is Worn to Secure Outdoor Comfort.)

wind spirally around the leg from ankle to knee, hence its name. It comes with or without spats, the latter, when so ordered, being detachable. They may be had in America.

Our Smallest Coin.

The half-cent piece was a coin of the smallest denomination ever made by this country. It enjoys the distinction also of being the first coin issued and the first whose denomination was discontinued.

Quantities of Material.

Two million bricks will be used in the new Rockefeller building in Cleveland; 40,000 square feet of glass will be put into windows, and the steel alone will cost $130,000.

SWORD OF FREDERICK

EVIDENCE THAT WASHINGTON RECEIVED SUCH A PRESENT.

"From the Oldest General to the Greatest General in the World"—History of This Valuable Relic.

Washington.—The story that Frederick the Great sent George Washington a sword with the characteristic and epigrammatic message, "From the oldest general to the greatest general in the world," has been familiar from our earliest childhood. It is a plain narrative, as given by members of the Washington family, who alone have any knowledge, real or traditional, of the fact, says a writer in the Evening Star. The appraisers' list of the personal effects of Washington, made at Mount Vernon, May, 1800, contains this item: "Swords and blades, $12,000." Among these, which were chiefly presents, was the one sent by the king of Prussia. The personal effects of Washington were divided among the heirs, but a large proportion were left at Mount Vernon for Mrs. Washington, who was still living. Upon her death Justice Bushrod Washington took possession of the mansion, for he was his uncle's chief heir and the one to whom he intrusted his papers. Bushrod Washington lived 30 years at Mount Vernon, and bequeathed the estate and personal property, save an occasional gift, to his nephew, Col. John Augustine Washington, who also lived there 30 years. There was an immense accumulation of papers and relics—

PRESENTED BY FREDERICK.
("From the Oldest to the Greatest General of the World.")

among other souvenirs of interest was the sword of Frederick.

Maj. Lewis Washington, of Belle Air, Jefferson county, Va., visited his cousin at Mount Vernon in 1858. At this time he was the owner of two of the five swords willed by Gen. Washington to his nephews—one direct from his grandfather, William Augustine Washington; the other, that one which Justice Bushrod Washington received and had willed to his father, George Corbin Washington. Maj. Washington admired the elegant dress sword sent by the king and offered in exchange for it, being perfectly satisfied as to its authenticity, the Bushrod Washington sword. During his life this beautiful rapier was seen by many neighbors and friends at his home. Some years after his death his widow, Mrs. Ella Bassett Washington, sold it, with other valuable Washington relics, to the state of New York. These are now deposited in the library at Albany. In the catalogue will be seen: "No. 4, dress sword of Washington," which, through tthe courtesy of officials, I am permitted to reproduce. The sword acquired by Col. Washington in this exchange was sold a few years since by his son, Lawrence Washington, of Alexandria, to John H. Havermeyer, of New York, who presented it to Mount Vernon, being thus happily returned to its original abode.

When Col. John A. Washington disposed of the home of our first president to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union, he gave possession early in the year 1860.

He carefully packed his valuable papers in barrels, of which there were 12. He left them in the care of his friend, Mr. Upton Herbert, first superintendent of Mount Vernon, thinking, in the disturbed state of the country, they would be safer than at any other place. Col. Washington's sad death occurred in 1861, and these papers remained at Mount Vernon until Mr. Herbert left his office. In 1866 he removed them to Alexandria and stored them in an old bank building; this building in 1868 was burned and nearly all the papers and documents were destroyed.

Of documentary proof I have not found any, though the search is not yet complete. The archives of Germany may yield all we need.

One interesting item of circumstantial evidence came to me a few months ago. A German artist, vigorous and full of reminiscence, at the ripe age of 88, resented a reflection on Washington as a general and vaunted Frederick the Great. When told that old story was a myth, he replied with fine contempt: "Oh, yes, you say so in America, but I heard it at my mother's knee, and at her mother's. If false, who gave it to the mothers of Germany?"

Amazon Rubber.

The rubber exported from the Amazon river in the season of 1903-4 amounted to 67,314,116 pounds.

BOX HELD KING'S HEART.

Very Interesting Old Relic in the Cathedral Church at Rouen, France.

Paris.—In the splendid cathedral church of Rouen is a suite of three or four rooms containing what is known as the "tresor." This is a collection of very valuable and interesting relics, forming quite a little museum, to which admission may be obtained for the modest fee of 25 centimes. To an Anglo-Saxon quite the most interesting article in the collection is the plain leaden casket in which was buried the heart of the famous King Richard Coeur de Lion, who, it will be remembered, was

HISTORIC LEADEN CASKET.
(It Held the Heart of the Famous Richard Coeur de Leon.)

slain by a bolt from the crossbow of Bertrand De Gourdon at the siege of the castle of Chalus. His body was buried at the feet of his father in the abbey of Frontrevault, near Tours, but his heart, incased in two leaden caskets, was placed in the Cathedral of Rouen, "the faithful city." The exact place of the burial seems to have been forgotten in the passage of centuries, but it was rediscovered in 1840, placed in a new coffer and reburied in the choir.

The inner case is in comparatively good condition, the inscription being perfectly legible after the lapse of all these centuries. The Latin is somewhat peculiar, and it is curious to find that at a period when art-working in metals was at an advanced stage the engraver of the inscription on the coffer which was to contain the heart of such a high and mighty potentate did not take the trouble to ascertain what space he required for the king's name, so that he had to carry over the terminal letter to the next line. It is noteworthy too that Richard is styled "Regis Anglorum"—"King of the English," not "of England"—while no mention at all is made of Normandy or Aquitaine. The box is nearly one foot long, eight inches wide and five inches deep.

CANDIDATE FOR A TOGA.

Congressman John J. Esch May Succeed Quarles as Senator from That State.

La Crosse, Wis.—Of the several men who are being mentioned as possible successors to Senator Quarles, who will retire next March as a result of the stalwart victory in Wisconsin, none are more favorably known throughout the state than Hon. John J. Esch. It is said that Gov. La Follette favors State Chairman Connor for the place, but many of

HON. JOHN J. ESCH.
(A Possible Successor of Senator Quarles, of Wisconsin.)

the governor's friends are in favor of Congressman Esch, and he is a likely winner in the senatorial race. He allied himself with the La Follette forces in the closing days of the last campaign, and worked hard for the election of the stalwart ticket. He resides at this place and represents the Seventh Wisconsin district in the lower house, where he is now serving his second term.

Easy Money for Prima Donnas.

Singing for phonographs seems to be as high-paid musical exercise as there is. A phonograph company has offered a prima donna, who sings at the Metropolitan opera house this winter, $14,000 for four songs. That is $6,000 as soon as the songs are sung and $2,000 a year for four years as a reward for not singing into any other machine. Great and many are the means of income of a goddess of grand opera. She could live splendidly on what she can get for using a pill, a perfume, a piano, or a phonograph.

Pensioning Railway Employes.

The Pennsylvania railroad has a system by which aged employes are retired on a pension. This is a liberal method of providing for men of advanced years who have served the company long and faithfully. Three employes have just been retired after faithful service of 42, 45 and 48 years, respectively.

A Checking System.

In Thibet nearly every public office has two incumbents. One is supposed to be a check on the other. But sometimes this dual authority does not work well—in war, for example.

DAINTY XMAS PRESENTS.

Aprons, Either Fancy or Plain, Are Very Appropriate for the Purpose.

Dress Apron.

The apron has come in again, again is considered quite a pretty domestic touch to the home dress; and this fact makes it a welcome addition to the Christmas-present list. Aprons gay or strictly utilitarian, there is a wide choice from which to make selection. In the olden days grand ladies wore the fancy apron as a matter of course, and we hark back to the Louis XVI. models in the resurrected elaborate apron of the present, a piece of luxury constructed of silk and net and embroidered in gold.

Sewing Apron.

A dainty apron more practical than the above is a sewing apron of lawn, cut double length and trimmed back upon itself to within about six inches of the waist band. The pocket thus made is stitched at either side, and a bow of ribbon at the center of the pocket tacks it to the foundation. This may be of white flowered silk, lace-trimmed, and serve admirably for a fancy-work aporn; or a very fetching one may be made of line and be of very decided service on mending day, big and strong enough to hold stockings, torn garments, cotton, thread, scissors, all the mending paraphernalia that is wont to scatter itself in such an annoying manner when one is interrupted at the mending task.

Housewife's Apron.

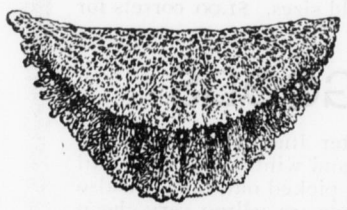
An apron that is a tried and true friend to the housewife, and which often comes in well for mistress as well as maid, is the all-enveloping gingham apron; the most approved kind being the one that has a ruffle at the foot whose flaring protects the hem of the dress beneath. The apron should be long, but escape the floor, allowing the wearer to hurry from task to task, and should have a sizeable pocket or two in which to put kerchief, bits of string, nails—whatever small necessities a worker about the house finds herself in frequent need of. These pinafores are really very pretty when made of gingham not too dull; use bright blue and white, pink and white, or lilac and white.

FOR CHILLY MORNINGS.

A Circular Shawl That Will Make an Acceptable Christmas Present for Many.

Crochetting is easy, pleasant work, something the Christmas worker can pick up in the evening or at odd moments. The circular shawl here described is a present suitable for old or young; and as individual choice is to decide the question of color, care should be taken to consider the tastes and years of the person who is to be recipient of the pretty present.

The shawl requires four and one-half hanks of Shetland floss; use bone crochet hook. Make a chain of six and join, in this space make 23 long crochet and join; make a chain of



A CIRCULAR SHAWL.

three and over the third long crochet make a shell of eight; skip two crochet and between the second and third make one long crochet; skip two and make a shell of eight; around this 23 you will have four shells with eight long crochet in each shell and one long crochet between each eight. For third row, make a chain of three directly over the long crochet, and between the second and third long stitch make a shell of six. Skip two and make a long crochet. Skip two and make a shell of six. This makes two shells with six in each, and one long crochet between, directly over the shell of eight; fourth row, same as third row; fifth row, make eight shells in the middle of each sixth shell, with long crochet between each shell of eight directly over the long crochet in the preceding row; make two rows of the six shell; make one row of the eight shell; make two rows of the six shell; make one row of the eight shell; finish with rows of six shell to the length required. Make fringe of a chain of 20 caught between every long stitch around the cape.

A Photograph Frame.

A pretty photograph frame may be made of a piece of poppy wall paper, 14x12 inches. Cut a piece to fit a photograph into, mount the whole on a cardboard under glass and bend round the edges with poppy red binding paper.

FOR THE GIRL TO MAKE.

Crocheted Bedroom Slippers Will Not Prove Difficult and Will Be Acceptable.

The school girl should not be required or expected to endanger her eyes and overtax her nerves with elaborate pre-Christmas labor, but usually the energetic miss wants to have part in the preparations for the grand festival of giving. We therefore suggest a gift that is not difficult to make, is useful and pretty—a pair of crocheted bedroom slippers. The materials needed are one and one-half hanks of Germantown wool, a pair of lamb's wool

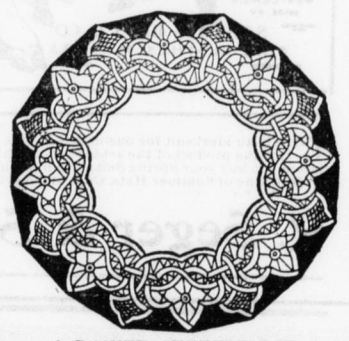
USEFUL BEDROOM SLIPPER.

soles, a bone crochet hook, No. 3 or 4. Commence by making nine chains; make half-stitch rib and widen by two stitches in each row; make 18 rows (or nine ribs), which completes the vamp; begin sides of foot by taking up 12 stitches, rib, but do not widen any; make 38 rows (or nine ribs); connect at left side, and finish top by making shell; six whole stitches for first row, and seven stitches for second row. Turn slipper wrong side out and sew to binding on sole. Finish front by making bow of ribbon and sewing to vamp.

BATTENBERG CENTERPIECE.

It Takes Much Time to Make, But Is Always an Acceptable Christmas Present.

A hand-made center piece takes considerable time to make, but the donor of such a gift is rewarded when something has been fashioned that brings pleasure to the recipient. The woman too busy to indulge in fancy work herself appreciates especially the handwork of others, and this should be borne in mind when deciding to whom and to whom to send a needlework



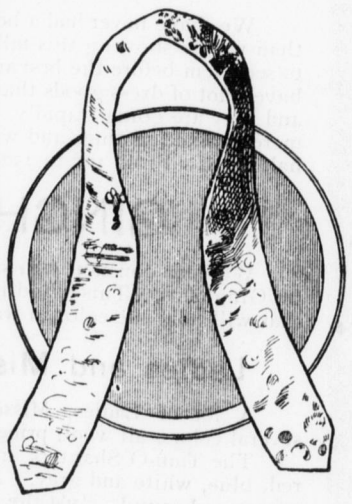
A DAINTY CENTERPIECE.

gift. The accompanying Battenberg piece does not require a great deal of work, but is effective and pretty. It may be made either of ecru or pure white, if the former would be suitable for library or sitting room table. Ecru Battenberg on green art-linen is artistic and different from the ordinary, and this combination may prove a welcome suggestion to the Christmas worker. The stitches employed in the lace are few and simple, principally plain Brussel point mesh, spider-web, Sorrento cross-bar and plain Russian stitch. Eight rings and ten yards of braid are required for a 16-inch piece.

THE STOCK-COLLAR.

They Are Always Acceptable to the Dainty Woman as Christmas Presents.

Not only is there a variety of stock-collars to offer for Christmas gift suggestion, but the stock-collar has called into requisition the case for stocks and the stock-protector, two articles to cheer the jaded searcher after novelties. The case for stocks should be made of white linen, or some other washable material, be flat, of a width



A STOCK COLLAR PROTECTOR.

to hold without creasing the tab-end stock, of a length to contain without folding the turn-over collar. The stock-protector, which is not folded away in the secret recesses of a bureau drawer, but parades as an article of dress, worn to protect collar and dress front from the outer wrap, should be of richer material than the stock-case.

It is very pretty made of thick satin, edged with silk cord and fastened with fancy loop or frog. One's monogram or initial may be embroidered on the protector below the fastener, in a silk corresponding with the color of the finishing cord.

PRESENTS FOR THE BABY.

The Little Dear May Be Remembered with Many Home-Made Articles.

Baby's Knitted Boots.

We call Christmas the children's festival, and they are our first concern when it comes to planning presents for this season. For the very little one, too small to enjoy toy or book, something useful is chosen, usually something in the way of wearing apparel. Of course, the baby is the modern out-door kind, daily taken abroad for the air; and consequently must need plenty of out-door trappings.

Anything in this line is, therefore, a suitable gift, and we suggest for his or her small highness a pair of bootees and a pair of mittens, offering a crochetted design for the former, and for the latter a model to be followed by one that uses the knitting needles. Materials needed for the bootees are one bone crochet hook, No. 3, and one-half hank of three-fold Saxony.

Directions: Make a chain of 35 stitches and join; first row, second, third and fourth rows plain single crochet; fifth row, take up one stitch, wrap wool on the needle, take through the stitch, wrap wool again, and draw together as one; make 18 of these stitches in the round. The first, second, third and fourth rows are repeated in the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth rows, and so on until the leg is of the desired length. Take up 13 stitches for the vamp, make ten rows of afghan stitch, take up stitches for the sole, make ten rows single crochet, turn the sock on left side, take up ten stitches on the needle, draw together into one to make the heel, and the same at the toe. Crochet together one stitch each side. Finish with baby ribbon or cord and tassel.

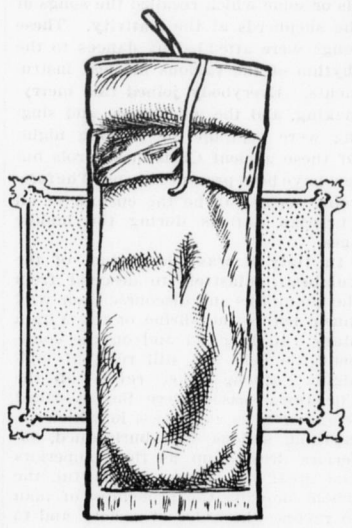
Baby Mittens.

Directions for the mittens: Make a chain of 35 stitches and join, then two rows of slip stitches; now take the front stitch of the work and make 11 rows. Start thumb by putting two stitches in one, this one double stitch, plain row over the previous row. Continue until you have 11 stitches in the thumb, then join the thumb together. Make nine rows plain, then quarter the mits and at each quarter decrease one stitch. Continue until you have eight stitches left, then turn the mitt inside out, and knit together. Finish the thumb by decreasing two stitches, one each side, until you have two stitches left, draw together. For the cuff, make 17 bean stiches round top, purl last row.

CASE FOR STICK-PINS.

Makes an Attractive Christmas Present and Is Very Easily Made at Home.

That these pins may not scratch other pieces of jewelry, it is well to have a case especially devoted to them. One puzzled as to what to make for Christmas here has opportunity to fashion a pretty and useful gift. The material doubtless can be found in the home scrap-bag, but should be perfectly clean and of soft richness. Light flowered satin is very prettily employed, the lining of light-weight eiderdown. The case folds in envelope



A STICK-PIN CASE.

shape, and when closed takes up very little room. The silk cord or baby ribbon used to fasten it should be of the color most dominant in the material employed for the outside part. Firm ribbon of suitable width could be selected if one did not possess the flowered satin suggested, and at the shops one can pick up short odds and ends at very reasonable prices. It is a good idea to make several presents of the same kind, as experience gives one skill and speed, and one perhaps can make several articles from the one remnant chosen.

A Watch Holder.

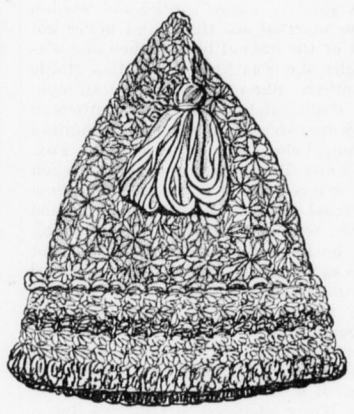
A watch-holder consists of two oblong pieces of card-board covered with white linen or with silk or brocade, fastened together at one of the shorter sides under ribbon bows, spread apart at an angle of 45 degrees and kept there by two pieces of ribbon. A gilt hook in one piece holds the watch. If of linen, embroider a circle on one half to surround the watch when it is hung.

PRESENTS FOR THE BOY.

Two Things, Easily Made, That Will Please Him on Christmas Morning.

Thee are always plenty of things to get for girls for Christmas, but what to get for the boy of the family is often a problem, especially if the donor wishes to present something she has made with her own hands.

We offer a couple of suggestions to the puzzled planner of the Christmas list; call to the attention a pretty toboggan cap, and a fine sweater. The former is crocheted, the latter knit. Materials needed for the cap, two hanks of Germantown wool; one of eight-fold and for the border one of four-fold; use long crochet needle No. 7. Make a chain of 46 and join; first row, 46 double crochet; second row, make 28 stars of five stitches each, and repeat for next four rows; for seventh row, decrease one stitch in each row, and do the same with eighth and ninth row; tenth row, take off in three different places one stitch each



BOYS' TOBOGGAN CAP.

and so on in the following rows, until your cap comes to a point, when you will have only one stitch left. Now turn the cap. To make a border, crochet 32 stars all around the rim, five rows of the same, next one row Picot edge. Cord nad tassel, and the cap is finished.

In giving directions for the sweater, we make provision for a large one, 38-inch bust, but the size may easily be decreased by subtracting five stitches for every inch of bust measure. Cast on 102 stitches on one of the steel needles for the bottom band. Knit two, purl two, making rib of two and two for 24 rows. For twenty-fifth row, use bone needles and knit one, purl one, making rib of one and one for 157 rows; for one hundred and fifty-eighth row, rib 34 stitches for the right shoulder, then bind off 34 stitches for the neck, and on a third needle rib the remaining 34 stitches for the left shoulder. Rib three rows on each shoulder, then on the right-hand needle cast 34 stitches to correspond to those bound off. Now put all the stitches on one needle and continue to rib for 157 rows

A GOOD SWEATER.

for the other side, then take steel needles in the one hundred and fifty-eighth row of this side and knit two, purl two, making rib of two and two for 24 rows and bind off. For the sleeve, double the sweater, and, with two bone needles, pick up 100 stitches, 50 on each side of center of shoulder. Seam of sleeve must come under the arm. Rib back and forth 15 rows. For sixteenth row, put all the stitches on one needle and knit as before, narrowing one stitch at each end of needle in each following fifth row, until you have narrowed 13 times. The sleeve is 80 rows in length. Then narrow in every other row until the sleeve is 115 rows long, then take steel needles and knit two, purl two for 24 rows. Bind off, and sew up sleeve and under-arm seams. For the collar, cast on 88 stitches on one steel needle, knit two, purl two, making rib of two and two for 72 rows. Bind off, sew the ends together and sew to the neck of sweater, the collar seam a little back of the shoulder.

Home-Made Muff.

A muff can be made of purple velvet, lined with white satin. An immense bow of purple satin ribbon and a mink's head form the trimmings. The opera glass bag which accompanies the muff is made of velvet, and has a drawing string of purple silk ribbon. A mink's head and two minks' tails form the trimmings.

For the Golf Player.

A golf scorer is made by covering two pieces of pasteboard with gray linen, lined inside with scarlet silk. On the cover is embroidered two miniature golf sticks and flowers in scarlet silk. It is intended to hold a small pencil and card.

TO MAKE FOR FATHER.

Some Little Things the Children Can Construct That Will Be Appreciated.

For Shaving Papers.

Little fingers can construct the following articles for Christmas, and the owners feel the glow of satisfaction because they, too, have had part in the holiday preparations, the receivers of the gifts be much pleased that the youngsters have devoted so much thought and time to them.

To make the case for shaving papers, cut a circular piece of card-board the desired size and a number of pieces of tissue paper the same size. Cover the card-board smoothly with a piece of silk, and on it have some older member of the family paint the "Shavers" design in water-colors; or, and perhaps better, let the youthful worker finish the gift herself, paste on the silk figures cut from some advertising page of paper or magazine. To have "done it all herself" will be a great triumph. Fasten shaving-papers and outside together with a cord loop.

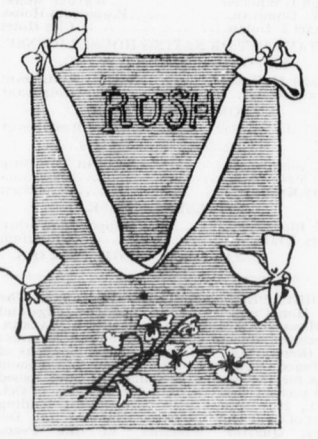
A Match Striker.

For the match-striker, use a covered card-board foundation, put on the "striker" as suggested with the "shavers," but have the gentleman's trousers of sand-paper.

ACCEPTABLE XMAS GIFTS.

A Couple of Suggestions for the Holiday Season for the Home-workers.

When one wants a postal card it is always at a rush time, and yet nothing is more elusive than the postal card—unless it be the notorious collar button. Which fact is explanation for the need of the case herewith illustrated. The case, which is made of colored linen, has a card-board foundation, and may be finished with either a cord or a bow of wash-ribbon. In this day of liking of variations of brown and of green, we would suggest a brown background with embroidery of tawny-colored nasturtiums, or green art-linen ornamented with thistles. This case is



CASE FOR POSTAL CARDS.

suitable for presentation to that troublesome being, man, as it is practical and not over-fussy.

Another article that probably would meet with masculine appreciation is a pine-needle pillow; a small one to throw over the top of a lounging chair, or a sizeable one for couch or bed. Very pretty designs for these are now shown in the shops, artistic and inexpensive ones. We have in mind a tan cotton with brown cones embroidered thereon, and some lettering among the cones, a woodland quotation.

If one is not skilled with the needle, a very pretty case for the fragrant pine can easily and cheaply be made of thin leaf-green silk, and it will convey sylvan suggestion as well as the more elaborate cone-embroidered one.

POWDER CASE FOR XMAS.

One That Is Both Practical and Easily Made by the Home-worker.

Folding Powder Case.

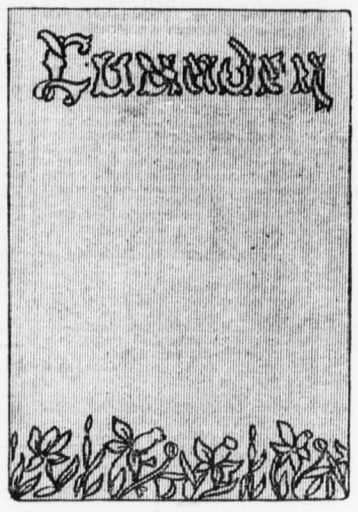
To traveler and shopper the powder case is a friend in need, and the one here illustrated is practical, easily made, and can be rolled into small compass. Materials needed are a bit of ribbon, a bit of chamois, a fragment of crepe de chine. Take a piece of taffeta ribbon four inches wide, nine long, and line with chamois; when stitching them together have the ribbon at one end extend a little beyond the lining. At the opposite end of the ribbon fasten a scented powder pad of thin silk, or of crepe de chine, the pad a bag about an inch or so wide and as long as the chamois is wide. A case for the pad is made of a piece of ribbon a little wider than the bag, is stitched along the outer edge and fastened with some baby ribbon when the bag is not in use. Another recommendation for this powder-case is that the chamois and powder are in one piece.

FOR MEN OF THE HOUSE.

A Laundry Bag or Necktie Case Make Appropriate Christmas Presents for Them.

If one begin in due season, the work of planning and making Christmas presents need not be unduly burdensome. The difficulty besetting her that wishes to give only what she herself has made is that there are so few things of home manufacture one dare inflict upon a man.

Bearing this in mfind, we offer for consideration two articles that seem appropriate for father, brother or man



CONVENIENT LAUNDRY BAG.

friend; a laundry bag and a necktie-case. The bag should be made of some washable material, of coarse cream crash, or of denim in blue, red, tan or green. Place rings at top by which to hang bag, as the draw string kind is annoying when one is in a hurry and wishes to cram things in without delay.

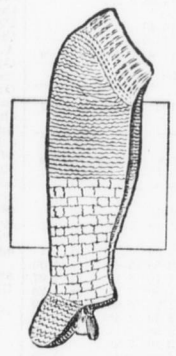
The necktie-case illustrated is made of white linen, embroidered in violets and lined with violet silk. Of course, another flower and lining to correspond may be chosen, one that harmonizes well with the toilet furnish-

A NECKTIE CASE.

ings of the recipient, if the color of these is known. Baste lining to sheet of wadding on which orris root or some good sachet powder has been sprinkled, and loosely tack to white cover here and there, in such a manner that the latter can easily be removed for laundering.

FOR THE KNITTER.

An Acceptable Present Grandmother Can Make for the Little Ones for Christmas.



Child's Knitted Leggings.

All sorts of handiwork is being revived; this is the day of the vogue of hand-made needlework and hand-made furniture, hand-knit articles. She who learned to knit in her early days now possesses an art of which she may well be proud, for she has the ability to turn out articles of wear that bear the stamp of gentility—and are of the very highest fashion, too; hand-knitted sweaters bringing almost twice as much at the stores as machine made, and the hand-knitted baby sacks, caps and socks are very high-priced.

So this year grandmother has a wide choice in the matter of what to give for Christmas. We offer cut and description of child's leggings, and trust the design will prove a pleasing one to the knitter. Materials required, one hank four-fold Germantown wool, three steel knitting needles, No. 15. Cast on 51 stitches and knit across two plain and two purl, repeating for 11 rows. Twelfth row plain (make a ridge of two rows of knitting) and repeat until you have four ridges. Knit 17 stitches (slip on another needle), knit 17 stitches more, forming the knee, turn and knit back. Add stitch at the end of each needle until your 51 stitches are complete, 17 ridges on the knee, knit plain 17 ridges on the leg part. For the fancy part, knit three, purl seven and repeat across the needle. In working back purl seven and knit three across the needle. Work in this way until there are three ridges, and then reverse the design. Repeat until there are 12 blocks, narrowing one at the end of each needle, and at the end of fancy portion there should be 38 stitches. For the instep, knit 25 stitches and slip the other 13 on another needle, knit back 12 stitches (of the 25) and leave the remaining 13 on the first needle. Knit the 12 stitches back and forth until there are nine ridges, knit two more ridges, narrowing every end one. With the needle left at the right side of the work, pick up stitches along the edge of instep and knit across the toe. Repeat same on left side of work, knit back and forth until there are three ridges below the instep part. Bind off and sew up leg seam.

Pennsylvania
RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAIL ROAD DIVISION.

In effect Nov. 27, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM EASTWARD

8 10 A. M.—Week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.23 P. M., New York 9.30 P. M., Baltimore 6 00 P. M., Washington 7.15 P. M. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

12:25 P. M. (Emporium Junction) daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7:32 p. m.; New York, 10:23 p. m.; Baltimore, 7:30 p. m.; Washington, 8:35, p. m. Vestibuled Parlor cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

3 20 P. M.—daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.23 A. M., New York 7.13 A. M. Baltimore, 2:20 A. M. Washington, 3:30 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

10 30 P. M.—Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 7.17 A. M., New York 9.33 A. M., weekdays, (10.38 A. M. Sunday;) Baltimore 7.15 A. M., Washington 8.30 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie, Buffalo and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Buffalo, Williamsport to Washington. Passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

12:15 A. M. (Emporium Junction), daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7:32 a. m.; New York, 9:33 a. m., week days; (10:38 Sundays); Baltimore, 7:25 a. m.; Washington, 8:46 a. m. Vestibuled Buffet Sleeping Cars and Passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5:10 A. M.—Emporium Junction—daily for Erie, Ridgway, and week days for DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

10 30 A. M.—Daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

2:28 P. M.—Week days for Kane and intermediate stations.

RIDGWAY AND CLEARFIELD R. R. CONNECTIONS.
(Week days.)

SOUTHWARD.			Stations.	NORTHWARD		
P. M	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
.....	9 00	4 02	....Renovo....	.....	5 00	11 45
.....	9 20	4 41	...Driftwood...	.....	4 00	11 05
.....	9 25	4 46	Emporium Junc	.....	3 23	10 35
.....	11 13	5 53	...St. Marys...	.....	2 35	9 53
3 20	11 05	5 55	.....Kane.....	12 25	3 00	8 25
3 36	11 23	6 10	....Wilcox.....	12 02	2 40	8 04
3 48	11 38	6 25	...Johnsonburg..	11 47	2 28	7 49
4 05	12 01	6 50	...Ridgway,....	9 20	2 10	7 30
4 15	12 09	7 01	..Mill Haven....	9 09	.....	7 20
4 25	12 17	7 10	...Croyland.....	9 00	1 49	7 09
.....	12 22	7 15	..Shorts Mills..	8 55	.....	7 05
4 34	12 26	7 19	...Blue Rock...	8 51	1 40	7 01
4 38	12 30	7 23	.....Carrier.....	8 47	1 37	6 57
4 48	12 40	7 32	.Brockwayville..	8 37	1 27	6 47
4 53	12 45	7 37	...Lanes Mills..	8 34	1 23	6 43
4 57	.....	7 41	.McMinns Sm't.	8 30	.....	6 38
5 01	12 54	7 45	..Harveys Run..	8 25	1 15	6 35
5 05	1 00	7 50	...Falls Creek...	8 20	1 10	6 30
5 20	1 25	8 03	....DuBois.....	8 08	12 55	6 10
5 10	1 15	7 55	...Falls Creek...	6 53	1 15	6 30
5 27	1 29	8 08	.Reynoldsville..	6 39	12 52	6 15
6 00	1 56	8 35	...Brookville....	6 05	12 24	5 39
6 45	2 38	9 20	.New Bethlehem	5 20	11 44	4 50
7 25	3 20	10 00	...Red Bank....	.....	11 05	4 05
10 00	5 30	12 35	....Pittsburg...	.....	9 00	1 30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.

BUFFALO & ALLEGHENY VALLEY DIVISION.

Leave Emporium Junction for Port Allegany, Olean, Arcade, East Aurora and Buffalo.

Train No. 107, daily,.....4:05 A. M.
Train No. 115, daily,.....4:15 P. M.

Trains leave Emporium for Keating, Port Allegany, Coudersport, Smethport, Eldred, Bradford, Olean and Buffalo, connecting at Buffalo for points East and West.

Train No. 101, week days,.....8:25 A. M.
Train No. 103, week days.....1:35 P. M.

Train No. 103 will connect at Olean with Chautauqua Division for Allegany, Bradford, Salamanca, Warren, Oil City and Pittsburg.

LOW GRADE DIVISION.

EASTBOUND.

STATIONS.	109	113	101	105	107	951
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M	P. M	A. M.
Pittsburg,..Lv	.....	†6 22	‡9 00	†130	*505	‡ 9 00
Red Bank,.....	.....	9 30	11 05	4 05	7 55	10 55
Lawsonham,....	.....	9 47	‡1118	4 18	8 07	11 08
New Bethle'm..	5 20	10 20	11 44	4 50	8 37	11 40
Brookville,....	†6 05	11 10	12 24	5 39	9 22	12 26
Reynoldsville,	6 39	11 42	12 52	6 15	9 50	12 59
Falls Creek....	6 53	11 57	1 15	6 30	1005	1 14
DuBois,.....	7 00	†12 05	1 25	6 40	1015	‡ 1 20
Sabula,.....	7 12	.....	1 37	6 53		
Pennfield,.....	7 30	.....	1 55	7 15		
Bennezette,....	8 04	.....	2 29	7 47		
Driftwood,.....	†8 40	.....	†3 05	8 20		
via P. & E. Div						
Driftwood,..Lv.	†9 50	.....	†3 45			
Emporium, Ar.	†10 30	.....	†4 10			
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M	P. M	P. M.

WESTBOUND.

STATIONS.	108	106	102	114	110	952
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M
Via P. & E. Div	.....	.....	†8 10	.....	†3 20	.....
Emporium, Lv.	.....	.....	‡9 04	.....	†4 00	.....
Driftwood, Ar..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Via L. G. Div	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Driftwood, Lv.	.....	†5 50	†1110	.....	†5 50	.....
Bennezette,....	.....	6 25	11 45	.....	6 25	.....
Pennfield,.....	.....	7 00	12 20	.....	7 04	.....
Sabula,.....	.....	7 16	12 39	.....	7 23	.....
DuBois,.....	*6 05	7 30	12 55	†5 00	7 35	‡4 00
Falls Creek,....	6 12	7 55	1 15	5 10	7 42	4 07
Reynoldsville,..	6 30	8 08	1 29	5 27	7 58	4 20
Brookville,....	7 05	8 35	1 56	6 00	†8 30	4 50
New Bethle'm..	7 51	9 20	2 38	6 45	9 20	5 35
Lawsonham,....	8 21	9 47	‡3 06	7 14	. . .	6 08
Red Bank,Ar...	8 35	10 00	3 20	7 25	.....	6 20
Pittsburg, Ar...	*11 15	†1235	‡5 30	†1010	.....	‡9 30
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‡Flag Stop.

On Sunday only train leaves Driftwood 8:20 a. m., arrives at DuBois, 10:00 a. m. Returning leaves DuBois, 2:00 p. m.; arrives at Driftwood, 3:40 p. m., stopping at intermediate stations.

For Time Tables and further information, apply to Ticket Agent.

J. R. WOOD, Pass'gr Traffic Mgr.
W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

THE PITTSBURG, SHAWMUT & NORTHERN R. R.

Through Passenger Service Between St. Marys, Brockwayville, Shawmut, Smethport, Olean, Friendship, Angelica, Hornellsville, Wayland, Buffalo, and New York.

Effective Sunday, May 29, 1904.
Eastern Standard Time.
Time of Trains at St. Marys.

DEPART.

7.35 A. M.—For Kersey (Arr. 8.14 a. m.), Byrne dale (Arr. 8.56 a. m.,) Weedville (Arr. 9.03 a. m.;) Elbon (Arr, 8.46 a. m.,) Shawmut (Arr. 9.08 a. m.,) Brockwayville (Arr. 9.42 a. m.)

12.33 P. M.,—For Clermont (Arr. 1.37 p. m.,) Smethport (Arr. 2.20 p. m.,) connecting for Bradford (Arr. 3.30 p. m.,) Eldred (Arr. 2.49 p. m.,) Olean (Arr. 3.40 p. m.,) connecting for Buffalo (Arr. 6.10 p. m.,) Bolivar (Arr. 3.33 p. m.,) Friendship (Arr. 4.08 p. m.,) Angelica (Arr. 4.34 p. m.,) Hornellsville (Arr. 6.10 p. m., Wayland (Arr. 7.23 p. m.,) connecting at Wayland with D. L. & W. R. R., and at Hornellsville with Erie R. R., for all points East and West.

2.45 P. M.—For Kersey (Arr. 3.26 p. m.,) Elbon (Arr. 4.00 p. m.,) Shawmut (Arr. 4.22 p. m.,) Brockwayville (Arr. 4.47 p. m.,) connecting with P. R. R., for Falls Creek (Arr. 5.10 p. m.,) DuBois (Arr. 5.25 p. m.,) Brookville (Arr. 6.00 p. m.,) and Pittsburg (Arr. 9.30 p. m.)

ARRIVE.

11.05 A. M. } From Brockwayville, Shawmut
6.50 P. M. } Elbon, Kersey and Byrnedale.

1.45 P. M.—From Wayland, Hornellsville, Canaseraga, Angelica, Friendship, Bolivar, Buffalo, Bradford, Olean Eldred, Smethport and Clermont.

All trains daily except Sunday.

D. F. MARONEY, Vice President,
C. J. RENWICK, Gen. Pass. Agent,
St. Marys, Penna.

Foley's Kidney Cure
makes kidneys and bladder right.

Womanly Health, Strength and Beauty

Strength and beauty in woman depend entirely upon her health. A woman cannot look her best if suffering from one or more of the many ailments peculiar to her sex. These ailments invariably cause, sooner or later, the loss of her symmetry of form and freshness of complexion.

AUNT DINAH'S OLD VIRGINIA
Herb Tea

Makes Strong and Beautiful Women.

It is a most pleasant and effective remedy for the troubles which cause so much suffering among women the world over. It relieves immediately and eventually cures all cases of disordered menstruation, female weakness, prolapsus, chronic constipation, sick head ache, nervousness and sleeplessness. These are the ailments which deprive a woman of her youth and beauty and make her old before her time. The use of the Herb Tea will enable her to retain these qualities. It clears the complexion and improves the form. A cupful at bed time will give a woman health and strength.

Chicago, April 19, 1903.

Hamlins Wizard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill.:

Gentlemen:—My wife had been suffering with female weakness and extreme nervousness which latter the physician who has been attending her for a long time attributed to her being unable to sleep. After tossing about all night she would invariably rise in the morning with a terrible headache. The doctor seemed to be able to do nothing for her and she was constantly getting worse. She decided to try your Herb Tea and drank a cupful before retiring. In the morning she arose after a good night's rest and without a headache for the first time in months. She has continued taking it during the past three months and has forgotten what a sleepless night means. She is feeling splendid and every one remarks how well she is looking. Her complexion is as clear as a young girl's and her figure has improved wonderfully. Yours truly,

N. R. TAYLOR,
5338 Cornell Av., Chicago.

Prepared by Hamlins Wizard Oil Co., Chicago. Price, 25c.

HAMLINS COUGH BALSAM
Soothes the Throat. Stops the Cough. 25c. and 50c.

HAMLINS BLOOD & LIVER PILLS
Act Gently and Without Pain. 25c.

FOR SALE AND RECOMMENDED BY
L TAGGART.

LICENSE APPLICATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following named persons have filed their petitions for Licenses, in my office, according to law, for the term of December Court, 1904:

HOTEL LICENSES.

Grove Township.

O. L. Bailey,.....Enterprise House
Geo. P. Shafer,.....Sinnemahoning House
H. W. Martindale and H. A. Smith, doing business as Smith & Company, Brooks Run Hotel

Driftwood.

Sophia McVicker,.....Lafayette Hotel
Thos. J. Riley,.....Commercial House
A. M. McDonald,.....Curtin House
W. H. Mitchell,.....Mitchell House

Lumber Township.

Mary A. Furlong,.....Alpine House
Patrick Mahoney,.....Sterling Run House
James B. Hayes,.....Valley House
J. George Miller.....New Cameron House

Portage Township.

J. H. Evans,.....Sizer Springs Hotel

Emporium, East Ward, Hotel Licenses.

Richard J. Loyd,.....Exchange Hotel
John L. Johnson .....American Hotel
Samuel D. McDonald,.....Central House
John Costello.....Eagle Hotel
Henry E. Shade.....St. Charles Hotel
Peter Shoup,.....Cook House

Emporium, Middle Ward, Hotel Licenses.

John Cummings,.....Cottage Hotel
Michael Murphy,.....Commercial House
Joseph L Wheeler,.....Warner House
D. W. Donovan,.....Emporium House
Michael J. Dolan.....City Hotel

RESTAURANT OR EATING HOUSE LICENSE.

EMPORIUM, MIDDLE WARD.

William McDonald,.....Novelty Restaurant
Richard Kelly,.....Star Restaurant

EMPORIUM EAST WARD.

Daniel McCormick,.....East Ward Restaurant

WHOLESALE LICENSES.

F. X. Blumle,.....Shippen Township
A. A. McDonald,.....Emporium
Henry Kraft,.....Emporium

BOTTLERS LICENSE.

F. X. Blumle,.....Shippen Township
Henry Kraft,.....Emporium

C. JAY GOODNOUGH, Clerk Q. S.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS:—The Hon. CHAS. A. MAYER President Judge and the Hons. JOHN MCDONALD and GEO. A. WALKER, Associate Judges of Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cameron have issued their precept bearing date the 29th day of Oct. A. D., 1904, and to me directed for holding Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas in the Borough of Emporium, Pa., on Monday, the 19th day of Dec. 1904, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other rememberances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizance to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Emporium, Pa., Nov. 29, 1904, and in the 128th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

HARRY HEMPHILL, Sheriff.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Norris & Dininny, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Owen Dininny retiring. All monies due the late firm are payable to J. W. Norris, who will pay all debts of late firm.

J. W. NORRIS,
OWEN DININNY.

Emporium, Pa., Nov. 29, 1904.—41-2t.

L. TAGGART
The DRUGGIST.

Men Who Burn Money.

"There are not many men who smoke cigars at $2 each," said the cigar man in a downtown restaurant much patronized by customers who do not have to worry about the cost of their luncheon, "but we have to keep them in stock. When they are called for, it is usually by a couple of old chums who are lunching together after a long parting who are feeling good and who want a heavy smoke after a liberal meal. As a matter of fact most men think they are burning money when they pay $1 for a cigar. Sixty cents for one cigar and from that down to three for 50 cents is considered about the right thing. We sell a good many cigars at 35 cents each or three for $1. In fact, they are the standard thing in high priced cigars. Occasionally a customer will buy a box of two dollar cigars or even more expensive than that for a birthday present or to send to some friend going to Europe. These cigars are made only by skilled workmen and represent the highest perfection in cigar making."—New York Times.

A Full Menagerie of Names.

A story is told of a Cherokee woman who married six times and never got out of the animal line. When she was a girl she was known as Miss Mollie Panther. She married an Indian named Coon, and when that gentleman was transferred to the happy hunting ground she soon became Mrs. Fox. The Fox did not last always, and when he entered the last chase the widow married a mild, placid man named Mule, who never had any kick coming till he harnessed up to draw his load across the great divide. After a period of mourning the widow again entered the realms of matrimonial bliss and became Mrs. Wolf, and when his scalp went to the Great Father, along with his corporeal remains, she became the wife of a man named Tiger, and when Mr. Tiger changed his stripes for a pretty white robe in the great beyond she selected another husband of the name of Rabbit.—Kansas City Journal.

History of Child Slavery.

It was not until 1819 that factory work for children under nine was prohibited or that children between nine and sixteen were not allowed to work more than twelve hours a day, and it was not until 1802 that the law required an apprentice to be provided with two suits of clothing, one of which was to be new each year. Notwithstanding this partial protection, when Mrs. Trollope wrote the "Factory Boy" in 1840 it was illustrated by pictures of ragged and emaciated children which would now be regarded only as gross exaggerations of the truth, but which then produced no adverse comment and were perhaps as influential in reforming the abuses they displayed as was "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in calling attention to the evils of slavery.—New York World.

Some Superstitions.

To break a mirror to many persons indicates the death of the person who last looked into the mirror or some serious injury to that person. The savage tribes of nearly every country believed that striking either the image or the shadow of any person meant an injury to that person. They believed that the image or the shadow represented the spirit of a person, and many are the tales told of magicians who inflicted the injuries on persons they inflicted on their images. To drop a stone into water where the image of a person was reflected meant death or some dire disaster.

A Queer Remedy.

Francis Grose, whose work on the popular superstitions of the day was compiled in the year 1787, says: "The peasants of Suffolk have a simple and never failing cure for ague. It is this: Write the word 'Abacadabara' in form as shown below, place it in a nutshell and wear the same about the neck." The form is here given:

A B A C A D A B A R A
B A C A D A B A R
A C A D A B A
C A D A B
A D A
D

The Difference.

At one time there were two members of the house of commons named Montagu Matthew and Matthew Montagu—the former a tall, handsome man and the latter a little man. During a session of parliament, the speaker having addressed the latter as the former, Montagu Matthew observed that it was strange he should make such a mistake, as there was as great a difference between them as between a horse chestnut and a chestnut horse.

Willing to Oblige.

"I may as well tell you, young man," said Miss Spooner's father, "that I always close up the house and turn out all lights by 10 o'clock."

"Don't bother tonight, sir," replied Jack Nervy. "I'll attend to that for you."—Philadelphia Press.

Matinee Accessories.

George—Did you have a good time? Gertie—Oh, lovely, lovely! George—Was the play good? Gertie—No, but I had on my new hat and had a box of delicious caramels with me.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Her Endurance.

"How can you scold all the time?" was asked of the woman with five stepchildren and an indolent husband.

"I can't just explain it, but I know that I'm blessed with wonderful powers of endurance."

Both Satisfied.

"I'm satisfied," said the angry tailor, "that you don't intend to pay me this money."

"All right," chuckled the happy debtor. "If you're satisfied, I am."

The Mistletoe Bough

[The following poem was written by Thomas Haynes Bayly, an English poet, novelist and dramatist of considerable note; born 1797; died 1839.]

The mistletoe hung in the castle hall,
The holly branch shone on the old oak wall,
And the baron's retainers were blithe and gay
And keeping their Christmas holiday.
The baron beheld, with a father's pride,
His beautiful child, young Lovell's bride,
While she with her bright eyes seemed to be
The star of the goodly company.

"I'M weary of dancing now," she cried.
"Here tarry a moment—I'll hide; I'll hide!
And, Lovell, be sure thou'rt first to trace
The clew to my secret lurking place."
Away she ran, and her friends began
Each tower to search and each nook to scan,
And young Lovell cried: "Oh, where dost thou hide?
I'm lonesome without thee, my own dear bride."

THE OLD MAN WEEPS FOR HIS FAIRY BRIDE

They sought her that night, and they sought her next day,
And they sought her in vain when a week passed away.
In the highest, the lowest, the loneliest spot
Young Lovell sought wildly, but found her not.
And years flew by, and their grief at last
Was told as a sorrowful tale long past,
And when Lovell appeared the children cried,
"See, the old man weeps for his fairy bride!"

At length an old chest that had long lain hid
Was found in the castle. They raised the lid,
And a skeleton form lay moldering there,
In the bridal wreath of that lady fair.
Oh, sad was her fate! In sportive jest
She hid from her lord in the old oak chest.
It closed with a spring—and, dreadful doom,
The bride lay clasped in her living tomb!

FANTASTIC CELEBRATIONS.

Mysteries and Moralities at Christmas In Middle Ages.

During the middle ages Christmas was celebrated by the gay fastastic spectacle of dramatic mysteries and moralities given by personages in grotesque masks and singular costumes. The scenery usually represented an infant in a cradle surrounded by the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph, bulls' heads, cherubs, eastern magi and many ornaments.

Then there were the Christmas carols or some which recalled the songs of the shepherds at the Nativity. These songs were attended by dances to the rhythm of the various musical instruments. Everybody joined this merrymaking, and the wild music and singing were kept up the livelong night. Of these ancient Christmas carols but few have been preserved to us. The foregoing seemed to be the custom of all Christian nations during the middle ages.

In Italy it was the custom of the Calabrian minstrels to descend from the mountains and discourse their wild music before the shrine of the Virgin Mary. In England and on the continent the bells are still rung at midnight. Among other revels of the Christmas season were the so called feasts of fools and asses, in which everything serious was burlesqued, inferiors dressed up as their superiors and great men becoming playful, the whole showing the proneness of man to reverse the order of society and to ridicule its decencies.

In England Christmas is a term at once for a religious and merrymaking festival for every rank and age, the festivities commencing on Christmas eve and lasting till Candlemas, and every day being a holiday till Twelfth Night (Jan. 6). In the houses of nobles a "lord of misrule" formerly was appointed, whose duty it was to provide the rarest amusement and whose rule lasted from All Hallow eve till Candlemas. They lived on the fat of the land, and all of the tenants were invited in to share the general fun and merrymaking.—Houston Post.

Burgundy's Christmas Carols.

In Burgundy carols are exceedingly popular. Indeed not more cherished is the German's Christmas tree, with its glittering ornaments and the Christ Child, or the Englishman's red holly berries, mystic mistletoe, blazing hearth fire and smoking plum pudding than are the ditties sung all through advent until Christmas eve by the good folk of that province.

"Follow the Flag".

WRITE THE
Wabash

FOR DETAILED INFORMATION CONCERNING PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS OF

California and Mexico

HOMESEEKERS EXCURSIONS
TO THE WEST, NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST
ON THE FIRST AND THIRD TUESDAYS OF EACH MONTH

Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on Through Trains

LOWEST RATES and detailed information concerning all routes, cheerfully furnished on application to

F. H. TRISTEAM,
Assistant General Passenger Agent,
320 Fifth Avenue. PITTSBURG, PA.

Fall and Winter Clothing

YOU thus have a larger assortment to select from, and you get longer wear for the same outlay, with the added satisfaction of being among the first to appear in up-to-date apparel.

The four button Sack Suits shown in the picture will appeal to good dressers who want to be just a little in advance of the "merchant tailor's styles."

They have broad shoulder and chest effect which gives a full substantial appearance to the wearer without that stuffed and padded look so common in other lines of ready made Clothing.

Think of buying a suit like this in any of the popular spring fabrics.

At so little a Price as
$12.00

THIS is an ideal suit for business men who know the value of "looking prosperous" It is the product of the art-tailors of Schloss Bros. & Co., whose clothing we hold Before you buy your Spring Suit, "drop in and let us talk it over."
New line of Summer Hats, Caps and Neckwear.

R. Seger & Son, Outfitters to Particular People.

C. B. HOWARD & COMPANY,
General Merchandise.
STORE ON THE RIALTO.

DRY GOODS

We have just received a new lot of black satin skirts, the best we have ever had for the money. They are made of good quality satin, with adjustable band. with double rows of ruffles and with accordian pleats, Prices 50c to $2.70 each.

CORSETS

A new lot of Coronet Corsets. Our line is complete, having filled in recently. They are made up of the best quality of material for the price, 50c and $1.00 each. Also a lot of corsets, odd sizes, $1.00 corsets for 50c, and 50c corsets 25c.

DRESS GOODS

We have never had a better line of Dress Goods than we are showing this fall and winter. Do not fail to see them before the best are picked out, and we also have a lot of dress goods that we are selling very cheap and they are going rapidly. There are plaids, cashimeres, mixed suitings and wool goods, some of them at half price. From 10c to 25c per yard.

GINGHAMS

We keep constantly in stock a full line of Lancaster Ginghams. This brand is the best that we can get that will hold the color in washing.

Ladies and Misses Sweaters

A lot of Ladies, Misses and Childrens Sweaters, several colors, all wool, prices $1.00 to $2.90.

The Tam-O'Shanters are selling rapidly in brown, red, blue, white and grey. All wool, and have both square and round. Just the thing for the young people to wear to school.

Try Our Williamsport Sausage.

McCALL PATTERNS 10¢ AND 15¢

C. B. HOWARD & CO.

C. R. HUSTED & CO.,

Opposite M. E. Church, Emporium, Pa.

Will for the next sixty days give

10 PER CENT. OFF

on all goods sold for cash or cash in two weeks and FIVE PER CENT. off all bills paid in full at the end of thirty days.

We make an exception when selling FLOUR and SUGAR accompanied by no other groceries.

Call us up, on phone, No, 74.

Goods Delivered Free and Promptly.

—THE—

FOURTH STREET GROCERY

C. R. HUSTED & CO., Proprietors.

Store-Room Enlarged to Double Capacity.

O. B. BARNES'

Family Grocery and Meat Market

EAST EMPORIUM, PA.

MEATS.

All Fresh Canned Goods.

Opposite S. D. McDonald's Hotel.

'Phone 81.

Call up; We'll do the rest Promptly.

Foley's Honey and Tar cures colds, prevents pneumonia.

Building Time

And we wish to say that we are better prepared than ever before to supply you with all kinds of

Hardware and Builders Supplies.

We have in addition to our regular stock, (the for-business of U. A. Palmer, known as Hockley's Coal Yard) consisting of Brick, Lime Cement, Wall Plaster, Shingles, Coal, Hay, Hardwood, etc., etc., a full line of PAINTS, COLORS in OIL, PAINT BRUSHES, etc.

Plumbing and Tinning

is among our specialties. Costs you nothing for estimates in these lines. All our work is positively guaranteee to give satisfaction.

Stoves and Ranges.

Don't forget we carry the largest assortment of STOVES and RANGES for gas, coal or wood in county and every one guaranteed by the maker.

MURRY & COPPERSMITH CO.

Pleased and Satisfied Customers

OF ours are to be found in nearly every home in this county. You ought to be one of them! We carry the LARGEST and BEST stock of

FURNITURE

In this county. All made by SKILLED labor.

Our Bed-room Furniture

Was all made in 1904. CROSS BANDED VENEER and SOLID ends.

Steel beds from Guaranteed against breaking $4 to $23.50

Mattresses from Also guaranteed $1.25 to $15.00

Baldwin Refrigerators

Do refrigerate, and the price is within the reach of all . . . . . $5.00 UP

We have the best Go-Carts in town and challenge comparison. Quickest and handiest adjustment and prices no higher than low grade goods.

Lace Curtains from 60c per pair to $10.00.
Carpets from 15c per yard to $1.50.
Linoleums from 37½c per yard to $1.50.

All prices marked in plain figures are positively the lowest for the goods we offer.

Emporium Furniture Co.,

BERNARD EGAN, Manager.

UNDERTAKING

Shooting In the New Year

RACING, whirling, nerve wrecking as has become the recognized spirit of our times, yet in the remote districts lingers a serenity so unshaken we can but marvel over the dual nature of this thing we call American. Customs of the fatherland have become so grafted upon the newer land one feels the richness of the past ever mellowing the crudeness of the present.

One of the most lovable of these old customs, redolent with the air of feudalism, is that of shooting in the new year. We first hear of it among the early German settlers of Pennsylvania, where it has long since become obsolete, but about 1750 there was a general migration from Pennsylvania down to the hill country of the Carolinas. In rumbly old wagons these pioneers journeyed, laden with feather beds and deiftware, sprigs of fruit trees and sturdy babies.

As the life history is but a repetition of the race history, there came with their first strange new year a burst of heimweh. Getting themselves together, they celebrated as best they could in memory of older days, and not once through all the years that have followed have these greetings been omitted.

Then tenantry and poorer people of the neighborhood gather at some appointed place about 9 o'clock in the evening, and the march begins. From one "big house" to another they tramp, dolorously intoning their doggerel, firing fierce salutes and feasting at the hands of the gentry.

Though North Carolina could never boast as many stately mansions as could some of her sister states, yet for homely comfort and lavish old time hospitality she has never been surpassed. Each of the dear old places has its own name, still lingering there—Swan Ponds, Pleasant Gardens, Mount Welcome, Ingleside. The sentiment of all was voiced on one stone gatepost, which proudly bore the inscription:

Welcome all
To Buncombe Hall.

Tradition tells us that the owner of this estate, Colonel Buncombe (of course he was a colonel), lived in the "low" country, and when he was entertaining guests whom he particularly enjoyed he had the bridge, the only means of escape, taken up and hidden in the swamps. Most of these jovial hosts are sleeping now, each in his narrow bed forever laid, but the new year has a way of returning, and the shooters return with it.

On the last night of the year, as you sit over the hickory fire, there comes a

THE NEW YEAR SHOOTERS.

tramping in the front yard, and a deep voice outside begins the so called New Year's sermon with a forcing of the rhyme worthy of Walt Whitman.

A loud report being the thing desired, heavy wads are put on the powder and the gun muzzle held close to the ground. After the shooting comes the hint:

If you are a man of grace,
Come to the door and show your face.

The door is then thrown wide, and the company enter, awkward, grinning and shivering with cold. Some of them have come from a distance of eight or ten miles, as the country is sparsely settled, and must necessarily be tired, but they consider it more deferential to stand, or if one is finally persuaded to take a chair he sits on the edge uneasily.

The ruddy, Santa Claus-like old men exchange laconic remarks on the price of cotton; the youngsters refer to the possum hunt of the previous night. Some one goes to the piano and strums away in a frantic attempt to furnish amusement. They are stolid until she strikes up "Dixie." The effect is magical. The callers mark time with muddy boots and remark slyly:

"That's the stuff!"

Apples and oranges, cakes and coffee, are now brought out. At some places the black bottle is passed around. Then the shooters with a relieved sigh pile out of the door. The society manner is a fearful strain.—New York Post.

A... New Year Proposal

"WHAT resolutions have I vowed to keep
the coming year?
Come, sit beside me, maiden fair,
and straightway you shall hear.
I've pledged myself to choose one girl from
out the throng so gay,
And love her with an honest love forever and
for aye.

"I'VE MADE NO PLEDGE."

"I'LL work for her with brain and brawn,
with all my might and main
Until I've won her everything that honesty can gain.
I'll fill her life with all that's good till life itself is done—
And while we train our minds and hearts we'll
not neglect the fun.

"NOW tell me, won't you, maiden fair,
what you have vowed to do,
For I've laid bare my inmost soul to
no one but to you?"
"I've made no pledges," she replied in so demure a tone,
"But, if you don't object, I'll try to help you
keep your own!"

—Wallace Dunbar Vincent in Leslie's Magazine.

Nothing to Keep Him Happy.

"Wish you a happy new year!" says the visitor, riding up to the home of the Kentucky mountaineer.

"Thanks fo' yo' kind wishes, suh, but hit looks almighty bad fo' me this comin' yeah."

"Now, I'm sorry to hear that. What seems to be the trouble?"

"Well, suh, 'long last spring me an' Lije Bingo happened to have a fallin' out ovah a couple o' hawgs, so we done had a time all sence then, shootin' at each otheh f'um time to time."

"Oh, I shouldn't be cast down over that. Even if you have a feud it can be ended. There's no reason why"—

"That's jest it, podneh; that's jest it. Lije fell offen the side o' the mountain yestiddy, an' now I've got no feud at all."—Judge.

New Year's Calls.

The custom of visiting and sending presents and cards on New Year's day is recorded almost as far back as history goes. The practice of using visiting cards can be traced back for thousands of years by the Chinese. Their New Year's visiting cards are curiosities. Each one sets forth not only the name, but all the titles, of its owner, and, as all Chinamen who have any social position at all have about a dozen, it makes the list quite appalling. These cards are made of silk or else of fine paper backed with silk and are so large that they have to be rolled up to be carried conveniently. They are, indeed, so valuable that they are returned to their owners.

A Polish Kissing Bee.

In Poland New Year's eve is observed in a dance called St. Sylvester's ball. The dancing proceeds decorously until the clock strikes 12. Exactly at that moment the men fall to kissing their own and their neighbor's partners, each taking particular pains to thus salute the one he loves best before the one with whom she chances to be dancing can perform that duty. Those not in the mood for dancing gather in another room or remain at home to entertain one another with stories about the departing year.

New Year's Day In Russia.

At every country house in Russia there are a feast and a procession in honor of New Year's day. Horses, sheep, cows and hogs are dressed with garlands and led to the landlord's house. The idea is that the animals shall be taken into the dining room, but when the landlord has a handsomely furnished apartment and does not care to have it ruined he sets aside some other room and allows the mob to take possession of it.

An Old English Custom.

The old country Englishman never fails to unbar his door at 12 o'clock New Year's eve to let the old year out and the new year in.

New Year's Violets.

I sighed to give you flowers bright,
Though vanished sweet the summer's glow,
The violets heard my longings deep,
Oh, way down 'neath the turf and snow.
They were not due till April fair,
Yet, in December's wilderness,
They felt the warmth of friendship's spring
And robed themselves in royal dress.

—Donahoe's Magazine

SYLVESTER EVENING.

How the Germans Celebrate the Conversion of Constantine.

The evening of Dec. 31 is known in Germany as Sylvester evening. In European calendars, excepting that of England, the days of the year have names, and Dec. 31 bears the name of Sylvester, who was bishop of Rome in the time of the Emperor Constantine and was obliged to hide himself in the mountains to escape persecution. Then it happened that Constantine was smitten with leprosy, for which horrible disease the physicians could propose no other remedy than a bath in the blood of young children. For this purpose 3,000 children were gathered, but Constantine, moved to pity by the despair of the mothers, refused to avail himself of such a sacrifice. In the night he was advised in a dream to recall Sylvester and to accept the Christian religion, which he did.

This evening is everywhere in Germany a time of great rejoicing. Parties and balls are given, and friends gather to spend the last hours of the old year in merriment—games and dancing and, most important of all, auguries and divinations. Though these tricks are as old as the hills, they never lose their charm. Hot lead is poured into cold water contained in a basin, and in solidifying it forms itself into all kinds of shapes and figures, in which many meanings can be read by the initiated.

Empty walnut shells, in each of which burns a tiny wax taper, are put together in a basin of water to swim in opposite directions. If they meet two loving hearts will be united in that year, but if they separate the love affair of those represented by the shells will come to naught. Young girls throw slippers over their heads. If the points of the slippers face the door the owners will be married that year; if the slippers miss the wished for direction the girls have to remain at home. Sealed cards on which words of good omen, of good advice or wishes have been written are passed around, read aloud and considered as indications of the future.—New York Tribune.

NEW YEAR'S BREAKFAST.

In Japan It Is a Religious Rite and a Serious Matter.

To a devout Japanese breakfast on New Year's day is a religious rite rather than a vulgar satisfaction of the appetite. No ordinary dishes are consumed at this meal. The tea must be made with water drawn from the well when the first ray of sun strikes it, a potpourri of materials specified by law forms the staple dish, while at the finish a measure of special sake from a red lacquer cup must be drained by whosoever desires happiness during the coming year.

In the room is placed an "elysian stand," or red lacquer tray, covered with evergreen leaves and bearing a rice dumpling, a lobster, oranges, persimmons, chestnuts, dried sardines and herring roe. All these dishes have a special signification. The names of some are homonymous with words of happy omen; the others have an allegorical meaning. The lobster's curved back and long claws typify life prolonged till the frame is bent and the beard is long; the sardines, which always swim in pairs, express conjugal bliss; the herring is symbolical of a fruitful progeny.

These dishes are not intended for consumption, although in most cases the appetite is fairly keen. The orthodox Japanese not only sees the old year out; he rises at 4 to welcome the newcomer and performs many ceremonies before he breaks his fast.—London Chronicle.

An Improved Diary.

"This," explained the bookseller, "is our latest patent diary. We think it is the cleverest thing in that line ever devised."

The shopper turns the leaves idly.

"But I can't see where it is different from any other," she observes.

"No? Well, if you will look at all the dates after Jan. 23 you will see that in each space has been printed, 'Got up, ate breakfast, lunch and dinner and went to bed.' That insures a complete diary for the year."—Judge.

New Year's In France.

New Year's in France is a greater day for exchanging gifts than Christmas. The custom of New Year's calls, once so popular in this country, but now fallen almost into disuse, is still supreme in Paris. Great family dinners, in which the orange figures most prominently, add to the gayety of the day. So crowded are the pavements on the boulevards that pedestrians sometimes have to take the middle of the street.

New Year's Day In Canada.

With the French-Canadian, New Year's day, or le jour de l'an, as he calls it, is very much like what Thanksgiving day is to his New England brother. It is par excellence the feast of the home, essentially a domestic holiday.

A Song For the New Year.

A song for the new year, its hopes and its fears,
And never a song that is saddened by tears;
A song that shall ring and shall sing to the years—
A song of a brighter tomorrow!

A song for the new year, forgetting the old,
Whose story in sunshine and shadow was told;
A song of the joys that love's dear arms shall hold—
A song of a brighter tomorrow!

A song of a green world and bluest of skies,
A song of a sun that in splendor shall rise;
The joy's in love's heart and the light's in love's eyes,
And the world sees a brighter tomorrow!

—Atlanta Constitution.

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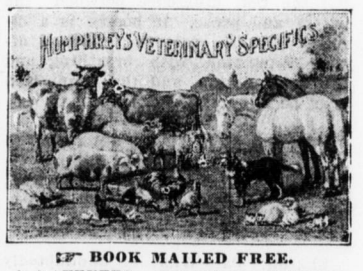

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PULSE AND POETRY.

RELATION OF VERSE TO HUMAN ORGANISM.

Experiments Being Conducted to Discover Law of Connection Between Stress in Metrical Composition and Heartbeat.

Berkeley, Cal.—A remarkable set of experiments to determine the relation of poetry to human organism is being conducted in the experimental psychology department of the University of California by Prof. James Main Dixon and Dr. W. S. Wrinch. These experiments, which were begun some time ago, are in a field heretofore unexplored by psychologists. They are of an exceedingly delicate nature, and the university at Berkeley is one of the few institutions in the United States which possess apparatus sensitive enough to record the results of the work.

Prof. Dixon has already discovered an emotional curve in poems like Tennyson's "The Bridge." Experiments are now being conducted to discover a law as to the relation between stress in poetry and the beat of the human heart, and the relation between the lines of poetry and the respiration. A large number of tests have already been made, and some provisional conclusions have been arrived at, but before the law is fully determined Prof. Dixon thinks it will be necessary to record the singing of the Doxology or some other song by a whole congregation.

In securing the records to be used in drawing this general conclusion, Prof. Dixon and Dr. Wrinch use an exceedingly complicated machine that records the pulse beat of the person receiving the poetry, the stress, the number of lines, the respirations and the time taken. All these results are recorded on a smoked record and can be preserved.

Prof. Dixon, who is a noted English scholar and author, and who is here doing research work, will present a thesis on his work for a doctor's degree. A great deal of interest is being taken by scholars in the outcome of his researches, and his technical lecture before the Philological club giving the results obtained thus far. In speaking of the experiments, Prof. Dixon said:

"The work we are doing now deals with the expansion and contraction of lines of poetry, according to the subject matter, whether it is happy or sad. An emotional curve has been discovered in poems like Browning's 'Abt Vogler' and Tennyson's 'The Bridge.' Perhaps the most remarkable manifestation of the law discovered was found in Tennyson's 'May Queen.' It was shown that the three divisions into which the poem is divided vary in a most decided manner. The first, giving a mood of heightened happiness, uses 11 per cent. more syllables than the second, which is in a mood of utter depression. The third division is in a mood of resignation or sorrow, and uses three per cent. less syllables than the second."

The results thus far obtained have been sent by Prof. Dixon to the Royal society, at Edinburgh, of which he is a fellow.

A further examination to find a norm in all poetry—that is, why some lines should have eight syllables and others 15, and why the lines of 15 should break in the middle with a caesura—has been undertaken. It is also Prof. Dixon's purpose to determine what a line of poetry is psychologically. Experiments with the pulse and throat seem to show that a tetrameter verse of our common hymn "Doxology" gives a norm. For every pulse means a stress and every line means the time between respiration. An experiment with the hymn, "Rock of Ages," comes out regularly 16 pulse beats and 16 stresses, four respirations and four lines.

Before he finishes, however, Prof. Dixon intends to record the singing of a whole congregation on a phonographic record, and see if the law holds for great audiences, as well as for individuals. By these experiments Prof. Dixon will seek to draw sharply the line between poetry and prose. At present it is almost impossible to tell the real difference between the poetry and prose. If poetry is a direct appeal to organism, it has a direct connection with breathing and the heart action, and the connection is to be minutely determined.

EATS 73 BUCKWHEAT CAKES

Winner of a Unique Contest at Sharon, Pa., Rewarded with a Fine Bit of Pastry.

Sharon, Pa.—What is undoubtedly the long-distance record in the buckwheat cake-eating line is held by Assistant Postmaster Joseph L. Roberts, who won by one cake in a contest recently conducted under auspices of Dr. S. S. Gilbert.

Roberts defeated Paul Gilbert, secretary of the York (Pa.) Wall Paper company. His record was 73, while Gilbert was able to stow away only 72.

The contest was held at Dr. Gilbert's home, and it kept two cooks busy preparing the cakes.

Dr. Gilbert dropped out of the contest after he had eaten 48, and his son, Joseph, fainted when he tackled No. 50. This left but the two contestants, and the tournament ended as stated above.

The cake, a big prize, was awarded to Roberts.

A Close Second.

With a record of 13 killed and nearly 300 injured, the football season passes into history as a good second to the late Fourth of July.

TRANSPORTATION OF MAILS

Annual Report of Assistant Postmaster General Shows Large Increase in the Service.

The annual report of W. S. Shallenburger, second assistant postmaster general, shows that the annual rate of expenditure for all inland mail transportation service during the last fiscal year was $67,931,430. To this is added $2,516,053 for foreign mails. The largest items in the postal transportation figures are the star routes, which number 18,743, aggregating 233,392 miles and an annual rate of expenditure of $39,177,377; railway post office car routes, numbering 284, with an aggregate of 52,037 miles and an annual rate of expenditure of $5,518,234, and railway mail service (officers and clerks), 11,444 in number, involving an expenditure of $12,095,437.

The number of miles traveled per annum by all classes of routes of mail transportation in this country, among which are star routes, railroad routes, special office routes, mail messenger routes, etc., aggregates 505,585,526.

In Hawaii the star route and mail messenger service at the various ports is now so arranged as to connect mail steamers at any time, whether the steamers are running on regular schedule or at irregular intervals.

To indicate the large increase in the volume of mails carried by the railroads it is pointed out that the expenditures for railroad transportation and railway post office cars during the four-year period 1902-05 was $42,458,146, an increase of over 17 per cent. over the previous four-year period, while the revenue of the postal service was $139,781,794, an increase of over 40 per cent. over the previous four-year period.

The report says it is evidently the desire of the American people to send parcels of small average weight abroad, and that our rates of postage favor this practice.

SACRED EVEN IF DRUNK.

Queer Privilege Claimed by German Officers—Privates Punished for Protecting a Girl.

Berlin.—A German soldier does not possess the right of self-defense against attack by his superior. This amazing decision has been handed down in a case just ended at Dessau. The facts in the case follow:

Sergt. Heine, who was drunk, entered a public dancing salcon and insulted two girls who were in the company of two soldiers named Guenther and Voight. The girls appealed to their companions for protection, and the soldiers protested to Heine, who drew his sword. He made a drunken lunge with the weapon and slightly wounded one of the girls.

A violent scuffle ensued, during which Heine was disarmed and felled to the floor.

Guenther and Voight were arrested for striking their superior officer. In the trial the prisoners' counsel contended they acted in self-defense. He declared it permissible for soldiers to defend their honor and life, even against a superior.

"Nothing of the sort," responded the prosecuting counsel. "Self-defense is a conception that does not exist in the relations between soldiers and their superiors."

Counsel for the defense asked: "Must a soldier allow himself to be unresistingly slaughtered by a superior officer?"

"Yes," the prosecutor replied.

The court, however, partially dissented from this view. A soldier whose life is endangered might parry, although he must not strike a counter blow. The prisoners each were sentenced to five years' hard labor, in addition to which they were dismissed from the army and deprived of their civil rights. Heine was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for assault.

HINDOO MEDAL TALISMANIC

Brings an American Doctor Costly Presents and a Lucrative Position.

Kittaning, Pa.—Dr. C. A. Flower, of this place, has returned from St. Louis mystified, but covered with presents. He has also proposed to move to India within a year to become a private physician to Rajah Tipo Sahib—a dignitary of whose existence Dr. Flower was in complete ignorance until some days ago, when he was confronted with the rajah's courier in St. Louis.

Eleven years ago, while at Chicago attending the world's fair, Dr. Flower was instrumental in saving the foot of a young foreigner who had been trampled on by a camel. The lad, who appeared to be a Hindoo, pressed on the physician a medal and took in exchange the physician's card.

Some weeks ago Dr. Flower was sent a copy of a western paper, in which his name was mentioned. Would he call at the Indian embassy at St. Louis, bringing with him a medal which was given him for services at Chicago in 1893 by a young native of India? The doctor hunted up the medal and hurried to St. Louis, the advertisement requiring that he should be there before November 24. The Kittaning physician was at once handed presents from the new rajah Tipo Sahib, who, it seems, was the lad whose foot he saved at Chicago. The Indian dignitary proposed that the American doctor would accept his poor presents, and would come to India to live as his private physician. The presents amount to about $10,000. Dr. Flower will go to India in April.

Remedy Worse Than Disease.

Music may be a cure for nervous troubles, but in the case of compositions like "Hiawatha" and "Bedelia" the opinion will prevail that the remedy is worse than the disease.

A SEEDLESS APPLE.

GROWN BY COLORADO MAN AND EXHIBITED AT FAIR.

Much Like the Jonathan But as Solid as a Potato—Trees Said to Be Almost Immune to Frosts and Insects.

St. Louis, Mo.—That it is just as easy to grow an apple without seeds as it is to grow an orange is demonstrated by John F. Spencer, of Grand Junction, Col., who had an exhibit of seedless apples in the Horticultural building at the world's fair.

The variety, as yet not technically named, is much like the Jonathan. Experts have examined the apple and have pronounced it a wonder. It has been the desire of apple raisers for years to produce a variety without seeds. The core of an apple takes up a goodly portion of the bulk, and the husks surrounding the seeds are disagreeable when taken into the mouth, not being easily dislodged if caught in the throat.

The strange thing about the Spencer apple is that it is absolutely without seeds or even cells. All the way through the meat is of the same firmness and juicy quality.

Placed in another orchard, however, where bees are gathering stores, it is sometimes the case that a speck of pollen from blossoms in the orchard containing the "seed" apples may be deposited by an insect in one of the "seedless" buds.

The result is a solitary seed in the heart of the new wonder in pomology. This is without core or even the usual husk, proving that the seed of an apple has no relation to the fruit, except from the standpoint of germination, neither the flavor nor texture being in the least affected.

Nobody knows exactly how Spencer perfected his seedless apple. It was done by a series of grafting or budding, the intermingling of varieties, until the desired result was attained. All that anyone has been able to find out from the originator is that varieties were crossed and recrossed, the ones containing the least number of seeds being used in experimenting.

But why apples containing a minimum number of seeds, should, by being budded, produce a variety absolutely seedless is what is puzzling pomologists.

A peculiar feature of the Spencer pomological wonder is that the trees do not blossom. A conical-shaped bud, dark green and very compact, makes its appearance, assuming shape of the apple without opening. This, it is claimed, renders it almost immune to frost or ice and makes it impossible for moths or other insects to deposit their eggs, as is easily done when the ordinary tree is in bloom.

WILL DISCOURAGE TRAMPS.

Authorities of New York Town Will Endeavor to Keep City Free from Road Wanderers.

Hornellsville, N. Y.—Chief of Police Hickey has adopted what he intends to be effective methods to prevent tramps making this city one of their stopping-off points.

He has issued a request to all residents to refuse all requests for assistance unless they know the applicant personally and to be deserving. The police have been ordered to arrest at once all men found on the streets who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves.

The railroad officers are watching all freight trains coming into the city and the hoboes coming in are not allowed to leave the railroad property and go into the city.

The police will temper this severity with reason and unfortunates who reach the city at night and are without funds to receive a night's lodging will be cared for at police headquarters and allowed to continue on their way the following morning.

Should they return the second night for lodgings they are considered vagrants and sentenced the next morning as such.

LEASES CHILD FOR $5 A YEAR

Resident of Rock Grove, Ill., Turns Over Daughter to Learn Housekeeping for Seven Years.

Freeport, Ill.—Grace A. Bolander, a nine-year-old girl, binds herself to serve a seven-year apprenticeship to the housekeeping art, and will take her lessons from Jacob Lauck, according to a unique paper that has been filed with the recorder of Stephenson county. Grace is the daughter of Frank J. and Hattie E. Bolander. All the parties to the agreements are residents of Rock Grove.

In the paper that has been placed on record the girl binds herself to serve in the Lauck household until she is 16 years old. During that time she is to "serve her master faithfully, honestly and industriously, to keep his secrets and obey his command." The party of the first part agrees to teach the art of housekeeping, to have her instructed in the "ground rules of arithmetic," and at the end of her apprenticeship to give her $20, a new Bible and two dresses. Aside from this, the father of the girl is to receive five dollars a year for the service of the child.

Famous Female Anarchist.

Louise Michel, the famous French anarchist, has almost entirely recovered from the severe attack of pleuro-pneumonia which nearly ended her stormy career recently. She is 74 years old.

SOCIETY GIRL A HOUSEMAID

Philadelphia Heiress Takes a Place as Servant to Cook and Do Other Menial Work.

Philadelphia.—Miss Marion Honeyman Wood, a member of the city's most exclusive social circles, a former hospital nurse and actress, is at present engaged in a new venture, and the set in which she moves has been given a new theme for conversation. She is donned the costume of a housemaid, and is serving in that capacity for wages at the house of her cousin, Miss Louise Wood, an artist. She has held this place for the last five weeks, and the matter has been kept secret from most of her friends. Members of her family—she is a daughter of Edward Randolph Wood, declined to give any information about Miss Wood's present venture.

Miss Wood spent the summer with a theatrical company in Canada. This organization failed, and the young woman who had aspired to histrionic honors, returned to her home. While serving as a trained nurse in the Pennsylvania hospital she learned to cook, and this work is included in her duties at the Rittenhouse street home. She wears the usual black, tight-fitting costume with a small apron and cap of white. She has light hair and blue eyes. On every afternoon except Thursday she acts as hallmaid and takes the cards of callers at the door.

She also makes herself otherwise useful about the house. She says she likes the place, and, although the pay is not so good as that received by stars on the stage, she intends to continue as a maid until she has an opportunity again to take up the life of an actress.

Miss Wood says she is very happy, and is not thinking of giving up her place in spite of family protests. She grants, however, that with all its drawbacks, stage life is preferable.

BLIND BOYS PLAY FOOTBALL

Three Members of Kentucky Team Entirely Sightless—Opposing Players Required to Yell.

Louisville, Ky.—The latest addition to the list of things that the blind can enjoy is football. Last summer the sightless wards of the state of Kentucky organized a baseball team and played many exciting games.

This year football was "adapted" for the blind boys, and the other morning they played a tie game of 10 to 10 at straight football against a team that could see.

The game was taken up about a month ago and soon the students had perfected a code of signals and mastered the principle of guards, back tackles and buck formation. For their backs they selected the boys with the best vision, including several who have a fair measure of sight in one eye. Their quarter backs soon acquired such aptitude in passing the ball that fumbles were reduced to a minimum of frequency.

The center, two guards and one of the tackles of the institute team are entirely blind. Most of the members of the team can distinguish an opponent by the color of his sweater. The only regulation laid upon the opposing team is that the quarter back shall call "pass" when he puts the ball in play. At the opening the full back of the opposing team kicked off deep into the territory of the blind asylum team.

Rognen, captain of the blind boys, caught the ball, called to his men to form their interference about him, and plunged 20 yards down the field, running low, swiftly and with utter fearlessness.

FISHES WITH ELECTRICITY.

Pole Seeks Patent on New Time-Saving Device—Bell Rings on Approach of Fish.

Berlin.—The Berlin patent office has had some strange propositions presented to it, but never a more eccentric one than that just handed in by a Polish inventor living here, who has already invented a number of useful machines or modifications of others already existing. This time Polenvsky, the Pole in question, asks for a patent on an apparatus which he has just perfected.

It consists of what he calls a telephone fishing device. A microphone and detonator are submerged, but attached by wire to the ordinary telephone in the house of the person who desires to do his fishing in this way. A group of fish pass at a certain distance from the microphone, which, under the influence of the water's motion, causes a ring at the telephone bell in the house. Thus warned of the presence of fish, the "fisher" leisurely turns on the detonator by pressing an electric button, whereupon the fish, suddenly electrocuted, rise dead to the surface.

Polenvsky explains that he does not mean this to replace the sport of fishing; it is intended for purely commercial use in seaside cities, where restaurants will find it saves time and is more convenient than the old-fashioned method of fishing immortalized by Izaak Walton.

Might Mistake Wife for Daughter.

At Farmington, Me., recently a girl 15 years old was married to a man who had ten children. He should be compelled to put a tag on her so that there may be no danger of a mix-up.

Good Place to Die.

Gen. Stoessel can't understand why any Russian soldier should be so base as to have doubts about the desirability of Port Arthur as a tomb.

A MARVELOUS VOICE.

NEW YORK BOY MAY BECOME WORLD'S GREATEST TENOR.

Is Nineteen Years Old and the Son of a Saratoga Blacksmith — Lad Can Reach High C Without Effort.

New York.—At the Metropolitan Opera House singing school there is a young American pupil, and neither Heinrich Conried, manager of the opera house, nor Mme. Jaager, director of the school, will be greatly surprised if in a few years the world recognizes the pupil as the greatest tenor of the time.

The voice belongs to a husky, handsome boy of 19, Romeo Fenton. He comes from Saratoga. The lad's brief history reads like fiction rather than fact. He is the son and grandson of a blacksmith. His mother is a devout woman and an excellent housewife.

So far as anyone knows the boy harks back to no musical genius. When he reached high school he caught the attention of the singing master and became the show boy singer at the school entertainments.

He grew rapidly and in childhood his bulk distributed itself over a big frame. He stands six feet in his socks, has shoulders as broad as Pol Plancon, and a chest as deep as Edouard de Reszke. He has big, deep blue eyes, wavy brown hair and a complexion of the kind women sometimes try to buy in shops.

If he attends to business, and doesn't get a swelled head, he will probably be chosen as one of the six or eight picked from the school each spring to go abroad with Mme. Jaager, visiting France, Italy and Germany, and spending the summer in study at Mme. Jaager's home in the Austrian Tyrol.

Mme. Jaager's son said about young Fenton:

"The boy has an unusual voice. It is a most natural young voice and of beautiful quality. When he opens his mouth a stream of melody seems to flow from his throat. He sings B flat now, and is sure to go above high C with training, and that note is as high as the greatest tenors sing. I have known the beginnings of some of the greatest tenors, and young Fenton has a much better voice to begin with than they.

"It is literally true that he starts with no bad singing faults. If he keeps his head and devotes himself to hard, conscientious, intelligent work he has a great future. But all the singing possibilities of the future do not appeal much to the boy's father. When anything like a career is mentioned to him he replies: 'That's all very well. The boy can try it for awhile down there in New York, but the place for him is at home.'"

THIS MULE BIGGEST EVER.

Comes from Missouri, of Course, and Bears the Well-Known Name of Folk.

Philadelphia, Pa.—For an hour the other day Broad street was all but blocked by a crowd of several hundred men that had gathered about a mule that stood in front of the Betz building, placidly gazing over the heads of the throng.

The mule, which had just been purchased by Vare Bros., is believed to be the largest animal of its kind in the world.

It was born in Missouri seven years ago, weighs 1,900 pounds, and stands 19 hands, or 7 feet 11 inches, high, and has been on exhibition at the world's fair in St. Louis.

It was there that Senator George Vare first saw the animal, and it did not take the senator long to decide that Folk, as the mule is called, in honor of the governor-elect of Missouri, was just what he wanted for work on the South Philadelphia boulevard.

Folk had won blue ribbons at the fair for size, weight, strength and general conformation, and came high, but Senator Vare had made up his mind to have him and the purchase was made.

The mule reached here, and about noon the other day it was driven up Broad street as far as the Betz building, where it was admired by hundreds of Senator Vare's friends and acquaintances.

The mule is so large it cannot get between the shafts of any ordinary vehicle, so it will be used as a "lead" for the horses that are working on the boulevard.

Jails in Disuse.

Columbus.—The state board of charities makes a commendatory report upon the morals of the villages of Hollansburg and Webster, Darke county, as secured from information given by the board of visitors of that county. When the members of the Hollansburg jail wanted to inspect that prison the town constable was unable to open the lock, as it had become so rusty from long disuse. At Webster the key to the "lock-up" could not be found, and the oldest inhabitant did not know who kept it.

Had Better Save It.

By the terms of an election bet a man in Emporia, Kan., obligated himself to burn his shirt in front of the state capitol in Topeka. In Kansas the wind is not always tempered to the shirtless idiot, either.

The First Shackle.

The first thing the zemstvos should ask of that proposed Russian legislature is authority to change their names.

KEEPS COW IN HER PARLOR

Buffalo Woman's Home Also Houses Her Pigs, Goats, Dogs, Chickens and Children.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Dr. William B. May, an inspector for the health department, and Detectives Condon and Shook, under orders from Capt. Ward and Health Commissioner Greene, investigated a case of unsanitary living the other day, which they say is beyond belief in this age of unlimited soap and water and rigid sanitary regulations. The case was at the seawall at the foot of Michigan street, in the house of one Ludwig Staronski. The house is a small frame dwelling of three rooms.

Dr. May's report on the conditions in substance is as follows: "The premises were in the most unsanitary condition possible. Adjoining the house on the rear is a small summer kitchen. In that apartment was a closet in which a pig was quartered. The improvised sty was so narrow that the animal was unable to turn around. In the front room, what might be termed the front parlor, was a cow.

"While we were on our tour of inspection," said Dr. May, "two goats dropped in to see what was going on. The stench was unbearable. Four dogs comprise the rest of the menagerie, not to mention the numerous chickens which were allowed to roam at will around the house. We were informed that eight persons, including some small children, lived in the small rooms, along with the cow, the pig, the goats, the dogs and the chickens.

"As it was a violation of the health ordinances to keep a cow within the city limits without a license," said Dr. May, "I informed Mrs. Staronska that she would have to dispose of the animal. That she promised to do. She also said she would kill the pig within a few weeks. It could not be learned that the Staronskis sold any of the cow's milk."

PENSION LIST INCREASING.

More Than a Million Names Added to the Roll, and More in Prospect.

Washington.—The pension roll of the United States has reached the high water mark, now containing 1,000,81 names, an increase of more than 4,000 since June 30. In his last annual report Commissioner Ware stated that the pension rolls then carried more than 997,000 names. That was in June of this year. For the first time in history the pension roll is above the 1,000,000 mark, and it will be further enlarged as a result of the operation of order No. 78, the issuance of which precipitated a partisan debate in congress last winter.

Adding to the rolls thousands of veterans who were previously ineligible is not the only effect of the rule providing for old age pensions. Announcement is made unofficially that on account of the falling off in work in the pension bureau, due to order No. 78, it will soon become necessary to dispense with about 500 clerks.

Many of these will be dismissed, and some given appointments in other departments by transfer. The age rule will have another effect more far-reaching and widespread. There is a pension board of medical examiners in nearly every county in the United States. Under order No. 78 a veteran is placed upon the rolls immediately upon application when he reaches the age of 62 years. This, of course, obviates the necessity of medical examination, and hence will result in a reduction in the number of boards.

HEADSTONE FOR HORSE.

Lover of Steeds at Le Sueur, Minn., Erects Marble Shaft Over Grave of Pet Animal.

Le Sueur, Minn.—George M. Tousley, of Le Sueur, is a great lover of horses, and his love for them takes a different trend than is usually the case with horsemen. He cares not particularly to use or drive them, but merely to have them in his ownership, and see that they have a good time.

He has a very large farm adjoining Le Sueur, and on the farm he has a drove of horses that roam about the broad acres practically in a state of nature, wild and untrammeled.

They never do any work, and are not even broken.

He has about 18 of them in this condition, and several of them are seven years old, but never had a strap on them.

For several years he had a favorite horse, old Prince, who lived to be 25 years old, was raised by Mr. Tousley from a colt, and died in harness one day. Mr. Tousley buried the faithful old horse not far from his house and set up a marble headstone over the grave.

Tramp Is Wealthy.

Detroit, Mich.—Otto Ganz, a tramp, was arrested for begging on Grand River avenue the other day. Policemen went through his clothing and nearly fainted when they found 1,400 shares of western mining stock, 600 shares in a salt works, deeds to 13 lots in New York city, and $11.65 in cash. Ganz claims he came to Detroit from Columbus, O., but declined to give a history of himself. He was sent to jail. It is believed he is mentally unbalanced, and may have wandered away from home.

Winning a Home.

A Chicago man transferred a house and lot to his fiancee before the wedding. There's one woman who really has won a home.

RACE-WAR IN HAWAII

IMPORTED PORTO RICANS NO ADDITION TO ISLANDS.

Refusing to Work, the Emigrants Beg and Steal, and Recently They Have Resorted to ...ghway Robbery.

Since the recent murder by a Porto Rican of a very prominent white man in Hawaii, the Porto Ricans in "the Islands" have been looked upon with increased disfavor; and to-day it is a very difficult matter for a member of the despised immigrants to get any sort of a position, any work at all.

The present state of affairs leads one familiar with Hawaii to meditation on the almost ideal conditions that prevailed there a short time ago, when there existed so little of race prejudice and hatred. Formerly, white man and brown, native and oriental, oriental and westerner, dwelt together in a degree of harmony remarked far and wide. Of course, there was political friction, some employer-and-employe misunderstandings, but on the whole life in the land of constant summer flowed on smoothly and pleasantly.

Then came the overthrow of the monarchy, and the feeling between native and white man ceased to be of the early character, then there was less and less of the fraternal aspect, trusting dependence on a sort of elder brother basis. A decided anti-haeole (against-the-whites) tendency sprang up and waxed strong. Next, annexation came, and the feeling increased in bitterness; haeoles and natives for awhile saw no community of interests.

Annexation brought in also, along with its admixture of good and ill, a body of Porto Ricans, laborers imported to take the place of the excluded Chinamen; the projector of this solution of the labor problem arguing that the inhabitants of Uncle Sam's new dependency over in the West Indies doubtless would fit in well with the sub-tropical land of Hawaii. But the Porto Ricans proved very different indeed from what was desired of them.

In one way they resembled the natives of the land they had invaded, they were not overfond of work, but in every other respect—and perhaps in the matter of industry, too, for the Hawaiian can work effectively when he does work—they were very much inferior to that gentle savage known as the Sandwich Islander. The Hawaiians are naturally, and of habit, amiable, hospitable, tractable people, simple, inclined to good fellowship. Perhaps it is no exaggeration to say of them that revolting crime is scarcely known among them, murder by a Hawaiian being most unusual. In addition, they are in their way a proud, independent people, beggars among them as few as real criminals.

IN THE MOUNTAINS OF HAWAII.

The Porto Ricans that came over we trust were not typical of their country, for if so, Porto Rico can have small cause to boast of her common people. The ones thrust upon Hawaii were lazy, thieving, ill-tempered, quarrelsome folk. The first thing they did when they were landed was to beg, and stealing soon went hand in hand with their begging. It was hard to get any real work out of them, and they scattered about the islands, a menace to a locality. Proximity to a camp of Porto Ricans inevitably led to the annoyance of petty depredations; they became as unwelcome as once were bands of gypsies to the English. Hawaiians regarded them from the first with amusement and contempt. Now, after a few years of the infliction of their presence, they have decided to ostracise them utterly.

The Chinamen, too, have grown weary of them, both John and the Hawaiians having been preyed upon by the newcomers. As a consequence of the universal detestation, the Porto Ricans now find themselves in very bad shape, and it is rumored many of them are on the verge of starvation throughout the islands; people fearing to employ them as well as thoroughly disliking the character won by them in their short residence. Many have become brigands and taken to the hills, and the Porto Ricans in Hawaii detract from public peace and safety.

A few years ago, and a woman could ride alone with perfect security up and down the steep gulches, over the lonely mountain passes of Hawaii, but now even a man traveler feels a bit of risk in making a long journey unattended or undefended. In the past he has been wont to meet on his way only such pleasant interruption as "Ohio" from the Jap foot-traveler, "Goo Mawlin'" from John Chinaman (riding along like a sailor), Aloha from Hawaiian horseman; all either kindly intentioned, or afraid to appear otherwise. Now, even before daylight fades, needy Porto Rican is on the warpath against the wayfarer, after plunder, and a highwayman that is ready with his knife if he meets opposition.

IN ROYAL CIRCLES.

The empress of Russia spends no less than $10,000 a year on scents, soaps and toilet waters, which she obtains exclusively from Paris.

The German empress has a passion for flowers, but has only recently turned her attention to orchid growing. She has now some valuable varieties and her orchid houses in Berlin are extensive.

King Edward endeared himself to the people of Glengarry, on his recent visit to Scotland, by calling in person at the cottage of a gardener whose child was ill, and inquiring anxiously for the little sufferer.

Eight of the 15 European thrones will pass from father to son if all goes well The sultan will probably be succeeded by his brother and the king of Spain by his sister, while there is no direct heir to Queen Wilhelmina

The value of the art treasures at Windsor Castle, which have been discovered and rearranged by King Edward, is estimated at about $60,000,000. So great is their value that the king has been unable to get them insured so far.

Grand Duchess Olga, the eldest of the czar's little daughters, is very fond of popularity and on one occasion, while visiting the old capital, she was heard to remark: "I like staying at Moscow much better than being at St. Petersburg. At Petersburg the people only cheer papa and mamma, but here they always cheer me, too!"

Emperor William wrote a poem once, which he submitted to a great literary man who dined at the castle for that purpose particularly. The critic read it, and found his dual duties in conflict. He had to advise an amateur poet with an exceptional power for resenting a hostile comment. He yielded only a very little to the exigencies of the situation. "This verse, your majesty," he began, "seems to require alteration in certain respects." The amateur took the manuscript and conned it thoughtfully. Then his brow cleared. "Why," he cried, as one seeing a sudden light. "I have actually not signed the poem. Give me a pen!" And the only fault he saw in the work was forthwith remedied.

PARAGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Rear Admiral George Wood Pigman, U. S. N., soon to retire, entered the naval academy in 1861.

Rear Admiral Rogers, U. S. N., retired, has been made president of a special board for the improvement of the navy.

Henry Weber was a reporter on a Denver paper a few months ago. He promoted mining companies in Colorado and Nevada and now he is a millionaire.

Henry M. Ledinger, of Washington, D. C., hale and hearty at the age of 83, fitted up the telegraph experiment station in Washington for Morse, the inventor of the telegraph.

At last a monument is to be erected to Maj. l'Enfant, the French engineer who drew the plans for the city of Washington. It will be placed at his grave at Green Hill, Md.

William Bell Cooper, for 25 years an employe of the National museum at Washington, is dead. Much of the metal construction of Prof. Langley's airship was his handiwork.

According to a report from Mexico Gen. Luis Torres, who conquered the Yaqui Indians of Sonora and slaughtered thousands of them, will be appointed minister of war of Mexico, to succeed the present incumbent, A. Zmena.

Joseph Hayden, of Uniontown, Pa., says that he and his father have voted at every presidential election held in the United States. He is 92 years of age, and his father was a revolutionary soldier and the first man to make iron west of the Allegheny mountains.

Mrs. W. S. Peabody, wife of the governor of Colorado, has been elected to membership in the Archaeological Institute of America. For years Mrs. Peabody has been interested in the study of anthropology, and was connected for some time with the bureau of ethnology at Washington.

WINTER WEDDING FINERY.

Orange blossoms are no longer the old-time floral fetich.

White roses, lilies of the valley and white orchids claim a more modern distinction.

Lace in profusion to trim her bridal gown is the one aim of every fiancee when her trousseau is in course of preparation.

November weddings, both in town and at country houses, have shown the dominating favor in which transparent white fabrics are still held.

The age of every bride-elect governs her choice of material to a very great extent nowadays, though the bodice models may vary very little.

White satins in clinging softness and peau de cygne, peau de soie, as well as heavy but soft French taffetas, are by no means left out of the bridal choice. There have been recent wedding gowns where both silks and satins of this sort have been used as frilled flounces, along with mousselaines and malines, to the greatest advantage.

BREEZY BREVITIES.

Freezing politeness is on a par with cold comfort.

The most brittle thing in the world is a good resolution.

The difference between a cook and a chef is about $100 a month.

Some men are too busy to make friends and others are too lazy to make enemies.

One good turn may deserve another, but this doesn't result in perpetual motion.

The rain falls alike on the just and the unjust, and, furthermore, they both get stuck in the same mud.

LITERARY LITTER.

The greatest living authority on the aborigines of Australia is W. Howitt. He has sailed from Melbourne for London to see through the press an elaborate work embodying the results of all his recent researches in aborigines ethnology.

James Jeffrey Roche, the author, is a very amusing story teller. One of his friends thus identified him to an unknown admirer: "If you see two men sitting together, and one of them is all broken up laughing, the other one is James Jeffrey Roche."

Copenhagen has lost its most prolific novelist by the death of Louis De Moulin. He used to write half a dozen stories at once. Many of them were printed in the Danish Review, and he is said to have been bound by contract to furnish at least five murders in each story.

Joseph Pulitzer in his article in the North American Review on "The College of Journalism" makes this pathetic allusion to his blindness: "If my comment on these criticisms shall seem to be diffuse, and perhaps repetitions, my apology is that—alas!—I am compelled to write by voice, not by pen, and to revise the proofs by ear, not by eye—a somewhat difficult task."

Of all authors, Henry Harland probably writes the smallest hand. So infinitely minute are his letters that on one page he has more words than usually cover half-a-dozen pages of ordinary manuscript. His chirography is very difficult to decipher, and it requires an expert to make it out. The typist who transcribes his books for him regularly uses a magnifying glass.

Rider Haggard has done a great many things besides write the stories through which he is best known to the public. Back in the '70's he was a prominent personage in Africa—master of the high court of the Transvaal, and the man who, with Col. Brooke, hoisted the British flag over the South African republic. He was a mighty hunter in those days, too, and many of the adventures so excitingly set out in his novels are written directly from his own experiences. Some years ago he took up the investigation of the condition of agriculture in England, and is now noted for his tireless activity in the interest of the British farmer.

BITS ABOUT RAILWAYS.

The directors of the Great Western railway (England) are about to introduce an American engine for their long-distance expresses.

The initials, "M. C. B.," seen on so many freight cars, stand for "Master Car Builders," and refer to standard measurements of the car and standard appliances, such as couplers etc.

Lucius Tuttle, now president of the Boston & Maine railroad, was the first man to hold the title of "passenger traffic agent." It was bestowed upon him by President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific railway.

The Chinese of An-Sang recently sold to the East China railroad the franchise for running a branch of their railroad through the city cemetery, an almost unheard-of thing, as the Chinese have believed it the worst sacrilege to permit a railroad near the burying places of their dead.

Last year coal constituted about 40 per cent of the total tonnage of the American railways. To carry a ton in England from the Yorkshire coal fields to London, a distance of 158 miles, costs $1.87, while coal is carried from the Carbondale coal region in Illinois to Chicago, 276 miles, for 75 cents a ton.

A speed of 150 miles an hour is expected to be reached in the new tests which will be made on the high-speed electric line near Berlin. The last experiments which were made on the specially laid track from Berlin to Zossen resulted in a speed of over 130 miles an hour. It is now proposed to increase the speed. The tests will begin within a few months.

A new railway track layer, with a crew of 40 men, will lay two miles of track a day. The track layer has a huge crane, 60 feet long, which projects forward over the road and hauls behind it a train of 16 flat cars loaded with ties and rails. A continuous double line of cars moves constantly over rollers and carries the ties with it. Both rails and ties are seized at the proper time by the machinery and placed on the road in front of the train, where they shortly form part of the track over which it passes. This device is said to be the most expeditious as well as economical track layer in the world.

GASTRONOMICAL GRIST.

Select a firm Hubbard squash; wash thoroughly, cut into sections, orange fashion, and place in a pan and bake. If preferred, the squash may be parboiled and each section thickly sprinkled with maple sugar before placing in the oven to bake.

Sprinkle the bottom of a pudding dish thickly with cracker or stale bread crumbs, pepper and salt; then drop bits of butter over it. Next add a layer of chipped American cheese, and so on, alternating the layers of crumbs and cheese till the dish is filled. Over the top turn a lightly beaten egg. Set in the oven and bake for a half hour.

Butter thick slices of bread. Separate the yolk and white of an egg, carefully preserving the shape of the former and beating the latter to a stiff froth. Turn this beaten white over the buttered bread, then put the round yolk in the center. Sprinkle salt and pepper over the whole and set in the oven to brown. This is not only very dainty to look at, but extremely appetizing as well.

MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

Tobacco has been discovered by M. Delle, a French physiologist, to have a selective action upon the auditory nerve. He, therefore, cautions moderation in the use of the drug, and avoiding it altogether where deafness has already begun, or where there is a family history of such troubles.

For two years the conviction has been growing upon Dr. Menzer, of Halle, that articular rheumatism is a parasitical disease, due to a streptococcus that enters the organism through the lungs. Acting on this theory, he has prepared a curative serum, with which he has very successfully treated both acute and chronic rheumatism.

A peculiar sign of lead poisoning is known as "the dead line." This is a black deposit of lead sulphide between the inner surface of the gums and the teeth, and a late medical writer notes that it is almost invariably present whenever there is the slightest space between the gum and the teeth. The smallest distinct fragment is as significant as a large deposit.

The much-ridiculed name of "liquid crystals" is still retained by Dr. Otto Lehmann, who has published an enlarged list of the organic compounds having the peculiar properties. These substances, as was first made clear 15 years ago, have two melting points and at intermediate temperatures move freely like liquids, but polarize light like crystals and show the dichroism of crystals. Whether they are really like solid crystals is still disputed.

The pulse register of Dr. Gartner, of Vienna, has proven very successful in lessening the surgeon's work in watching the circulation of patients under anaesthetics. It consists of a watch-like box, which is attached to the patient's forearm, and with hands that are moved over the dial by a sensitive spring, very accurately showing the pulse and blood-pressure vibrations. It even reveals pulse action so feeble that the finger cannot feel it.

Students of the brain are hampered by the scarcity of specimens of famous brains. The French Societe Mutuelle d'Autopsie, founded in 1881, now has ten brains or more, including those of Gambetta, Bertillon and G. de Mortillet; the Cornell Brain association, founded by Prof. Wilder, in 1889, has bequeathed to it 70 brains, of which 13 have been delivered and preserved, and the American Anthropometric society, started in Philadelphia in 1890, has six brains of scholars. In Sweden, Retzius is making a comparison of the brains of an astronomer, a mathematician, a physicist and a pedagog

RECENT INVENTIONS.

Safety reins for runaway horses is an Austrian's invention. Two small rollers can by means of the reins be made to press against the horse's windpipe when desired. The animal must stop at once for want of breath.

Some one has invented a scheme for inclosing eggs in metallic cases and then giving them to a hen to hatch out. Just what the advantage of the scheme is is hard to understand, but an iron-bound chicken will be bad news for the boarding-house.

Mrs. Alice Galleher Sessums, wife of Rt. Rev. Davis Sessums, bishop of Louisiana, has received from the United States patent office letters covering an improvement upon the bodkin. Mrs. Sessums has already received three flattering offers for the patent.

A Minneapolis genius has invented a 26-inch umbrella which will fold up, frame and all, into a little case to be carried in the pocket. The handle and all the ribs consist of fine and very strong steel tubes in sections, which telescope one inside the other. The covering is of very fine silk, which takes up but very little room. The wooden handle of the umbrella is hollow, and receives all the rest of the telescoping umbrella rod when shut up. A small and light case, not too big for the pocket, is provided to contain the whole.

A new fuel successfully tested at Muncie, Ind., has been invented by Jacob Smith, a glass worker. It is said to possess more heat units per pound than either coal or wood, it can be manufactured and sold at a profit for half the cost of coal, and it does not smoke, except when a strong draft is used. The fuel is made largely from the refuse of the pulp mills. The refuse, a combination of soda and lime, is mixed with crude oil, and the finished product resembles putty. It may be cut with a spade and thrown into a furnace or beneath a boiler. No kindling is necessary, for a match touched to it will light it readily, the material burning with an intense heat.

FOR FASHION'S FOLLOWERS.

Fluffy tailored skirts are the most striking departures.

Pale colored gloves are worn as frequently as white ones.

For the knockabout suit there is nothing like good corduroy.

White jet is used with beautiful effect on some of the white gowns.

Long gloves with wrinkled tops are worn with the elbow sleeves.

With the silk dressy gown a cockade of silk to match is worn in the hair.

Shoulders are spreading out to a prodigious and most unlovely width.

Velvet flowers in lovely shaded colors are used on some of the best hats.

Tight bodices and loose blouses will share honors for some time to come.

New ostrich plumes show the light color at the stem, deepening toward the tip.

One plaited length of ribbon looks like a cross between a cockade and a pompon.

NOTES HERE AND THERE.

It takes mail at least seven days to go from Chicago to London.

San Francisco is thinking of having a world's fair on the completion of the Panama canal.

The skeletons of four men who mysteriously disappeared there, between two days, 20 years ago, have been discovered in an old water hole near Quartrite, Ariz. They were on their way to California and no doubt were murdered for their money.

Eastern capitalists have bought three of the heaviest timbered canyons in the Rockies near Colorado Springs, Col., with the purpose of making a great game preserve. More than 300 head of elk have already been purchased. It is reported that the principal stock will be elk, deer and antelope.

A curious effect of the war in the far east is the migration of sharks to European waters. The submarine explosions are supposed to have frightened the creatures, which have passed through the Suez canal, and have been making havoc among the fishes of the Adriatic. Invasion of the Black sea even has been feared.

The forestry department of the United States government has three expert men in the field at Colorado Springs, Col. Close to the city they have established nurseries and they have collected and planted the seeds which with growth will replace the fallen and burned timber on Pike's Peak and the adjacent range of the Rockies. The work may cover a period of 20 years and it is estimated the expenditure will approximate $2,500,000.

Mexico is credited with being at the head of the Latin-American countries in the matter of letters. Besides possessing the oldest organs of Spanish-American journalism, it is said to have in active existence the first library established in America, which is now at least 300 years old. In Chili, Argentina and Peru there are papers that have been published for 50 years and more. One is the El Comercio, of Lima, which has had a career of 60 years of uninterrupted daily issue.

YARNS BY THE WAY.

Miss Mary Manning, the author, while seeing Rome for the first time, was anxious to include a visit to the tomb of Caesar. Meeting a citizen on the street, she inquired, in her best Italian, the location of the tomb. The man looked greatly embarrassed. "I am desolated, signorina," he apologized, speaking in excellent English; "I do not know. Caesar has been dead so long!"

A country sexton in England officiated at a funeral clad in a red waistcoat. At the conclusion of the obsequies, the vicar gently remonstrated with the old grave-digger, saying: "Robert, you should not wear a red waistcoat at a funeral; you hurt the feelings of the mourners." Robert replied, placing his hand on his breast: "Well, what does it matter, sir, so long as the heart is black?"

A very pretty manicurist in Bond street recently was attending upon Joe, and, as she added the finishing touches, she looked up with limpid eyes, and said: "We are always so glad to have testimonials from our customers. Do you mind?" "Delighted," responded gallant Joseph. Whereupon he wrote upon his card and handed her the following: "There is a divinity that shapes our ends."

Full of pitfalls for the foreigner who is logical is the English language. A Frenchman was invited to lunch at a club of "workingwomen"—an association of progressive English society leaders. "Ah," said the Frenchman, "these workingwomen, they are the wives and daughters of your workingmen." His hostess airily explained that the two phrases did not balance. "The workingman," she said, "wears his garters outside his trousers, and does not use a handkerchief. But the workingwoman"—she glanced around—"wears rather nice hats, don't you think?"

TALES OF THE TOTS.

"Papa, did you ever see an artificial whale?"

"There is no such thing, my son."

"Then where does artificial whalebone come from?"

Little Margie—Mamma, the lady upstairs is a widow, isn't she?

Mamma—Yes; that is, she's a grass widow.

"Why, mamma, did her husband die of hay fever?"

Fred (at breakfast)—What kind of fish is this, papa?

Papa—Planked shad, my son.

"Well, I wish you would tell cook to pull the splinters out of the plank next time."

"Johnny," said the teacher, "can you tell me what a coincidence is?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered Johnny. "We've got one at our house."

"Well, what is it?" asked the teacher.

"Twins," was the prompt reply.

"What shall I get you for your birthday?" asked a father of his five-year-old daughter, who was suffering from toothache.

"I'd like some teeth like mamma's, so I can take 'em out when they ache," replied the observing miss.

"So you have a stepmother?" said the lady to a little girl of six.

"Yes, ma'am," was the reply.

"Well, you have my sympathy, dear," continued the lady.

"Oh, I don't need it," rejoined the small maid. "Give it to papa."

FOREIGN CELEBRITIES.

Alfred De Rothschilds, one of the famous banking family, has a private circus at his country seat, Halton House, England. The ring, about 100 yards in diameter, is surrounded by trees.

Eminent German professors are becoming proverbial for their longevity. The latest to celebrate his seventieth birthday is Ewald Hering, of the German university at Prague. Like Helmholtz, Brucke, Dubois, Fechner and others, he has done original work in several branches of science, but perhaps his most important discoveries relate to the physiology of memory.

On Lord Kitchener's recent tour in the interior of the Simla hills he received an address of welcome from the rajah of Bashahr, who assured him that "the songs of your excellency's stainless glory, of the sincere, impartial and the honest acts of the late Transvaal war (which are the real ornaments of the honorable officers of your excellency's position), are cheerfully sung by the heavenly nymphs in Paradise."

William Evans, formerly protector of Chinese in the Straits Settlements, who was induced by the British government to go to South Africa to superintend the arrangements connected with the importation and the housing of the Chinese in South Africa, has refused to remain there. He said he would never consent to be a slave driver, and that the conditions under which the Chinese worked in South Africa were indescribable.

The late Sir William Vernon Harcourt, though an ardent fighter, was one of the most forgiving and kind-hearted men. On one occasion, years ago, T. P. O'Connor asked him in the house of commons regarding the size of cells in convict prisons. Sir William gave the desired information with such exactness as to suggest a laugh in the house, but cheers followed when the head of the home office quietly explained that he had considered it his duty to visit several such cells, so as to know by personal knowledge how the unfortunate beings who were condemned to dwell there were accustomed to fare

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

At the international poultry show, Alexandra palace, London, November 9, a partridge Wyandotte rooster was sold for $825—a record price.

In spite of the war, the cultivation of European classical music is rapidly extending among the better classes in Japan. A native Beethoven society has been formed at Tokio.

England has more doctors, proportionately speaking, than any country in Europe. For every 100,000 persons England has 150 medical men; Germany, 48; Switzerland, 42, and Russia, 15.

A railway is about to be constructed near Elsinore, which will run across the spot traditionally believed to be the grave of Hamlet. Numerous signed protests against the projected railway have been addressed to the government.

A sausage exhibition is to be held in Berne next spring. The Berne butchers have offered a prize for a popular sausage which must be "nourishing, strengthening and cheap." It is stated that 1,785 varieties of sausage will be shown at the exhibition.

Prof. Mendelejeff, who occupies a prominent position in Russia, declares in a recent article that all Russians, from the czar down, know that many things in their country are not as they ought to be, and that reforms are urgently called for. "These reforms," he adds, "will come inevitably after the war with Japan, because this war has, I think, opened everyone's eyes."

STOLEN SQUIBS.

She—"Are you sure you love me for myself alone?" He—"Did you think I loved you for your mother?"

"How well Mrs. Packenham holds her age." "Yes. She had ceased to be a mere girl even before Port Arthur began to fall."

Visitor—"I've bought you a few chocolates. But I suppose you always have a quantity of sweets?" Ethel—"No, I don't. I eat 'em all."

Miss Fibb—"I think Harold's engagement with Miss Sweeney must be broken off. I never see them together any more." Mr. Jibb—"Ah! That's a sure sign they're married."

First Commuter—"Let's slide into the next car. Here comes Noowedd and he's just gotten his first baby." Second Commuter—"I'd rather stay here. Gogglebat is in the next car and he's just gotten his first automobile."

"I suppose you have made it a rule in politics never to forget a friend." "There's no danger of that," answered Senator Sorghum. "If a man has done anything friendly for you in politics he never lets you forget it."

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

Some husbands never know how much they are beloved until their wives want a new hat.

Look after the pennies—your wife will see that the dollars don't get away from you.

Some women are born bargain hunters, others contract the habit at the age of three or four.

The man who is always giving pointers on how to manage a wife can usually be found in the woodshed after supper smoking his evening cigar.

When a man's hat won't fit him in the morning it is not always a sign that he's been out with the boys the night before. He may have got the best of an argument with his wife.

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Read Our Original and Unique Plan and see how it is done without Cost to You. Great Cash inducement with Each Ticket Purchased.

Your House Furnished Free with Furniture and Groceries! Read the following and see for yourself. With every $5.00 ticket bought at our store to be traded out in groceries, fruits, meats, etc., we will present you with a coupon good for 50c at Geo. J. LaBar's Furniture Store. These coupons can be spent at once or secured until the purchaser of our $5.00 tickets gets enough to purchase a fine piece of furniture. We also have $10.00 tickets (cash). This amount entitling the purchaser to $1.00 to be traded out in this manner. Thus in paying a small amount of $5.00 in cash purchases the buyer is entitled to 50c free enabling him to furnish his home with the handsomest furniture and his table with the best groceries and freshest meats, fruits and confectionery. No Xmas present could equal one of these $5.00 or $10.00 tickets and free coupons for the house-wife enabling her to choose her own furniture or finest box of bon-bons or anything she may wish in our line, which is one of the best in in town, and true to our motto, "PRICES AS LOW AS POSSIBLE."

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COTTON'S FAVORITE PERFUMES, selected with care especially for the Holidays, from 10c to $1.50 per bottle.

COTTON'S TALCOM POWDER, 10c, 15c and 20c per box.

GREETING

GROCERIES

Dates, Figs, Mixed Nuts, Oranges, Etc.,

White Grapes, Holly.

ENDLESS VARIETY OF

Christmas Novelties

and Christmas Tree Decorations. We will treat you well if you call at our busy store.

Candy Fresh for the Holidays.

Special Prices on High-Grade Goods

DAGGETT'S Popular Confectionery by box, pound or pail. Read the list and call.

Chocolate Cream, the best per lb.	40c
Assorted Candies, very fine, lb	30c
Walnut Flake, popular idea, lb	25c
Clear Candy Toys, lb	20c
Fresh Pop Corn Balls,	1c

Dilicious Box Confectionery, put up in handsome one-half pound, one and two pound boxes @ 25c to $1.50 per box. They are hard to beat. Quality Best.

Prices Tell.

Our Groceries

Are only the best grade and our prices are positively the lowest for first quality goods. If your are not already a customer of ours, we invite you to call and examine our goods and compare prices and we will convince you that this is the cheapest house to trade with in Emporium. If you are one of our customers we solicit a continuance of your patronage and we pledge ourselves to do all within our power in the future, to serve you with the best goods and service at the lowest possible figures.

We keep about everything to be found in an up-to-date grocery store and if you purchase one of our tickets and give us a trial we will not be sorryf but will be well pleased. See the fac-simile of our Ten Dollar Ticket with coupon attached, in left hand corner of this advertisement. With every $5.00 ticket you get a coupon worth 50c in trade at Geo. J. LaBar's Furniture Store, and with every $10.00 ticket, a coupon worth $1.00 at the same place.

In Cheese we have Cream, Switzer, Neuge Telle, Rocquefort.

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Meat Market

is conducted with care, it being our aim to serve our patrons with the best in the Meat line. We handle only Jacob Dold's meats, both fresh and salt. The reputation of this popular line of meats is of so high standard that we defy competition as to quality or even price. The best is the cheapest.

We endeavor to give our patrons the best goods and service and if there is any dissatisfaction on their part we would be pleased to have them make it known. We aim to please. Don't fail to make your kick known if you have one.

FAC-SIMILE OF $5 TICKET.

Save this Coupon. Its Good for

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Good for Five Dollars in Trade

at The Up-to-Date Grocery

No..... CHAS. DIEHL, Proprietor.

25	25	25	25	50	50	50	50
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5				10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			

Call Early and select your Christmas Candies and Holiday Goods.

Our patrons will find our store in the front rank, ready to serve the people justly and fairly.

CHAS. DIEHL,

The Up-to-Date Grocer.

MEXICAN DRAWN WORK.

The Women Who Make It According to Peon Contract.

The woman who makes drawn work on a Mexican estate is not an independent worker to whom comes the money for all the work her deft hands accomplish. She is a woman whose father or brother or uncle or mother is in debt to the "great don." She can do the drawn work, so the don's agent supplies her with linen or lawn, a frame and the requisite implements and indicates the design that she is to follow, for, though you may not know it, there are fashions in drawn work quite as exclusive and quite as popular as there are in women's hats, for instance. When her work is done that poor woman cannot fare forth to market and offer it for sale. It is by the term of her peon contract perhaps already sold to the "great don," whose tenant she is. Miguel, his agent, takes the work, by now as grimy as the overalls of an engineer. He has kept account of the time the woman has been engaged upon it, and for each of the many days she may have worked he gives her 7, 8, 9, at most 12 cents, but never the last amount unless she be a thorough mistress of her craft.

Once a year the Mexicans for whom the women do this work, somewhat as the sweatshop toilers of Chicago and New York drive their needles for a master, meet in solemn conference and determine what the prices shall be. So great is the popularity of drawn work generally that the supply never equals the demand, and the profits made by the Mexican masters of the drawn work trust, for it is really that, are enormous. The dealer pays these "operators" what they demand, and they demand much. Therefore the buyer pays $40 for a "cloth" that costs the "manufacturer" 12 cents a day, labor hire, for, say, ninety days, to produce.—Pilgrim.

THE FLAMINGO AT HOME.

Observation Has Proved That Both Male and Female Incubate.

Apparently two factors enter into the flamingoes' type of architecture—they must build where there is mud and at the same time erect a structure high enough to protect its contents from any normal rise in the water due to tides or rainfall.

After watching a nesting colony of flamingoes in the Bahamas for "nearly an hour" at a distance of 150 yards Sir Henry Blake stated that the females sat upon the nests, while the males stood up together, evidently near by. My dissections, however, showed that both sexes incubate, while continued observation from the tent revealed the presence of only one bird of the pair in the rookery at the same time. The bird on the nest was relieved late in the afternoon and early in the morning. The one, therefore, which incubated during the day fed at night, and his or her place was taken by another which had been feeding during the day, or, as Peter put it, "I do t'ink, sir, dat when de lady fillymingo leave de nest den de gen'leman fillymingo take her place, sir; yes, sir."

Morning and evening, then, there was much activity in the rookery. Single girds or files of as many as fifty were almost constantly arriving and departing, coming from and radiating to every point of the compass.

Flamingoes in flight resemble no other bird known to me. With legs and neck fully outstretched and the comparatively small wings set halfway between bill and toes, they look as if they might fly backward or forward with equal ease. They progress more rapidly than a heron and when hurried fly with a singular serpentine motion of the neck and body, as if they were crawling in the air.—Century.

Got the Pauls Mixed.

Paul du Chaillu, the one time African explorer, performed a good Samaritan act one night in assisting along the street a very intoxicated stranger. The man told him where his home was, and after considerable difficulty Du Chaillu got him to his door. The bibulous one was very grateful and wanted to know his helper's name. As the explorer did not particularly care to give his name in full he merely replied that it was Paul. "So it'sh—hic—Paul, ish it?" hiccoughed the man, and then, after some moments of apparent thought, inquired solicitously, "Shay, ole man, did y'ever get any—hic—any answher to those lo-ong lettersh y' wrote to th' Ephesians?"

Looked Honest Anyway.

A member of the Kansas City board of trade called a newsboy in front of the Exchange building the other afternoon to buy a paper and then discovered that he had no small change with which to pay for it. He wanted the paper, so he asked the boy to trust him. "I'll pay you tomorrow," he said. The boy looked him over. "Yer on the board of trade, ain't you?" he asked. The man replied that he was. The newsboy hesitated a moment. Then he said: "Well, you look honest, anyway. I guess I'll trust you fer the 2 cents."—Kansas City Times.

Rich in Expectations.

"They're comparatively rich, aren't they?"

"Well, I wouldn't say 'comparatively,' but 'relatively.' They have a rich uncle of whom they expect great things."—Philadelphia Ledger.

One Advantage.

Rimer—Do you really prefer to have long poems sent in to you rather than short ones? Editor—Yes. When they're long, you see, I don't have to think up any other excuse for rejecting them.—Exchange.

He that falls into sin is a man; that grieves at it is a saint; that boasteth of it is a devil.—Fuller.

THE SELFISH COUPLE.

Husbands and Wives Who Refuse to Mingle In Society.

Selfishness is the bane of all life. It cannot enter into life—individual, family or social—without cursing it. Therefore if any married pair find themselves inclined to confine themselves to one another's society, indisposed to go abroad and mingle with the life around them, disturbed and irritated by the collection of friends in their own dwelling or in any way moved to regard their social duties as disagreeable, let them be alarmed at once.

It is a bad symptom—an essentially morbid symptom. They should institute means at once for removing this feeling, and they can only remove it by persistently going into society, persistently gathering it into their own dwelling and persistently endeavoring to learn to love and feel an interest in all with whom they meet. The process of regeneration will not be a tedious one, for the rewards of social life are immediate.

The heart enlarges quickly with the practice of hospitality. The sympathies run and take root from point to point, each root throwing up leaves and bearing flowers and fruit like strawberry vines if they are only allowed to do so.

It is only sympathies and strawberries that are cultivated in hills which do otherwise. The human face is a thing which should be able to bring the heart into blossom with a moment's shining, and will be such with you if you will meet it properly.

The penalties of family isolation will not, unhappily, fall entirely upon yourselves. They will be visited with double force upon your children. Children reared in the home with few or no associations will grow up either boorish or sensitively timid.

It is a cruel wrong to children to rear them without bringing them into continued contact with polite social life. The ordeal through which children thus reared are obliged to pass in gaining the ease and assurance which will make them at home elsewhere than under the paternal roof is one of the severest, while those who are constantly accustomed to a social life from their youth are educated in all its forms and graces without knowing it.

Great multitudes of men and women all over the country are now living secluded from social contact simply from their sensitive consciousness of ignorance of the forms of graceful intercourse.

They feel that they cannot break through their reserve. There is, doubtless, much that is morbid in this feeling, and yet it is mainly natural. From all this mortification and this deprivation every soul might have been saved by education in a home where social life was properly lived. It is cruel to deny to children the opportunity not only to become accustomed from their first consciousness to the forms of society, but to enjoy its influence upon their developing life.

Society is food to children. Contact with other minds is the means by which they are educated, and the difference in families of children will show at once to the accustomed eye the different social character of their parents. But I have no space to follow this subject further, and I leave it with you, with the earnest wish that you will consider it and profit by the suggestions I have given you.—"Timothy Titcomb's Letters" in Boston Globe.

Politeness Pays.

Virtue is not to be measured by ostentatious giving. There is frequently more real love for humanity in the soul of the man who removes the banana skin from the pavement than in the heart of the donor of the memorial window in the church. Politeness, like all other faults and virtues, may become habitual. It is surprising how many small acts of kindness, how many little deeds of helpfulness, one may do in the course of a day when there are inclination to be kind and a lookout kept for the opportunity. One may set out with this intention in the morning, and the footing up at night—not to others, but to one's own secret conscience—will be cheering and encouraging.

Whales on Their Holidays.

Professor Goldlob has been telling the Christiania Academy of Science the results of his investigations into the migrations of whales. These creatures hang about the coast of Norway and Finland until the spring is well advanced, and then they go away on their travels. Some go to the Azores, others to Bermuda and the Antilles, and they cover these enormous distances in an incredibly short time. Some of them bring back harpoons which bear the names of ships and other evidences of where these migrants have been for their summer holidays.

Classified.

"Uncle Bill," said little Reginald, "did it hurt you when the men caught you with the dredge and grappling hooks?"

"Why, I don't understand you," said Uncle William.

"Well, that's the way the natural history book says they get 'em."

"Get what?"

"Sponges. When pa said you was coming ma said: 'What? That old sponge coming here again?'"

Not Always Popular.

Graycе—Why is it that Edythe is so unpopular in society? She's very careful to speak nothing but the truth about people. Gladys—And that's just what makes her unpopular.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Opportunity sooner or later comes to all who work and wish.—Stanley.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Get Fully Acquainted With the Terms of Your Policy.

"What the average purchaser of life insurance doesn't know about the thing he is purchasing would fill a good sized book printed with very narrow margins," says an insurance expert. "For instance, I talked not long since with a man who fancied he was insured for $10,000 on the fifteen year endowment plan. That is, he thought he had to make payments for fifteen years—which was true—and that at the end of that time he could get $10,000 in cash or take a part in cash and a part in paid up insurance, which, as it turned out, was not true. The rate he was paying was so very low for what he said he was getting that I asked to see his policy, and when I looked at it I found, just as he might have found on a brief examination, that while he was insured for life, with only fifteen yearly payments, he could not get the $10,000 or any part of it for a good many years more. No insurance company in the world will permit the fooling of a patron like this if it can help it, and yet to attribute such a mistaken idea to fraudulent misrepresentation on the part of an unworthy agent would not always be fair. Many men who take insurance, and especially those who do not decide to go in until they have looked at it a long time, go in finally with a rush. They don't give the agent time to tell them what they are getting, and often don't find out for years afterward. Another thing that many insured persons do not know is that a rebate on the first payment, arranged between the insured and the agent, sometimes renders the whole transaction invalid."—Philadelphia Record.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

Why the Festival Is Celebrated on Dec. 25.

There are no definite allusions in the writings of any of the disciples of Christ as to the date of his birth, nor has there ever been produced proof of any character as to the exact period in the year when Christ was born. There are, very true, occasional references to the event in the Scriptures, indicating that the Nativity occurred in the winter season.

The institution of the anniversary dates back to the second century of Christendom, and it has been since uniformly celebrated by nearly all branches of the Christian church with appropriate rejoicings and ceremonies. The frequent and somewhat heated controversies, however, relative to the date of Christ's birth early in the fourth century led Pope Julius I. to order a thorough investigation of the subject by the learned theologians and historians of that period, which resulted in an agreement upon Dec. 25, and that decision seemed to have so settled all disputes that that date was universally accepted except by the Greek church. While this date was never changed, the reckoning of it is made according to the Gregorian calendar, which was adopted in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and upon which computations of time in nearly all civilized nations have since rested.—American Queen.

Cosmic Horror.

The two infinities of Kant did not chill or hurt him, but his fearlessness is shared by few. Only for a short instant, at best, will most persons consent to look open eyed at any clear image of fate or of infinity. Scarcely a friend of mine will look steadily at the clear midnight sky for a minute in silence. The freezing of the heart follows; the appalling shudder at the dread contemplation of infinity, which may be called cosmic horror, is more than can be endured. If those stars are absolutely and positively infinite then there is no up or down, and they knew no beginning, will have no ending. With any such staring gorgon of fatalism the surcharged attention is shaken, and the chemistry of common life seizes upon the liquid crystals with avid hunger.—George M. Gould, M. D., in Atlantic.

A Scotch Parson's Clever Reply.

When musical instruments were first used in the services of the Scottish churches many strict Sabbatarians objected to the iniquitous proceedings. One of these persons, on meeting the minister some time after leaving the "kirk" because of the introduction of a harmonium, said with a sneer, "Well, and how is your fanner getting on?" (A fanner was a winnowing machine resembling the bellows of an organ in its working.) "Oh, splendidly," answered the reverend gentleman. "It's just keeping the good corn and blowing the chaff away."—Spare Moments.

If you wish to please people you must begin by understanding them.—Reade.

No Judge at All.

"Isn't that young man fond of music?" exclaimed the young woman.

"I don't know," answered Miss Cayenne. "Judging by the way he will stand up and listen to himself sing by the hour, I should say he isn't."—Chicago Journal.

Strong Diet.

Veterinary—So your new bull pup is sick? What seems to be the matter with him? Owner—A little of everything, I guess. While we were away this afternoon he chewed up and swallowed the dictionary.—Detroit Free Press.

The Small Children.

"I wonder what it is," said the family man, "that makes landlords and janitors dislike to have small children in flats." "The small children, I guess," replied the savage bachelor.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Let Her Pass.

The mistletoe above the door
Expectant swains were viewing.
A maid passed through, but she was more
Than thirty. Nothin' doing!
—Philadelphia Press.

PILES A cure guaranteed if you use RUDY'S PILE Suppository

D. Matt. Thompson, Supt. Graded Schools, Statesville, N. C., writes: "I can say they do all you claim for them." Dr. S. K. Devore, Raven Rock, W. Va., writes: "They give universal satisfaction." Dr. H. D. McGill, Clarksburg, Tenn., writes: "In a practice of 23 years, I have found no remedy to equal yours." Price, 50 Cents. Samples Free. Sold by Druggists. MARTIN RUDY, LANCASTER, PA.

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A full line of Facinators, Shawls, Belts, Fancy Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Sacques and Toques, Fancy Lamps, Gold Clocks, Gold Picture Frames, Gold Framed Mirrors and small Gold Novelties. Fine line of Cut-Glass, Silverware, Jewelry, Pocket Books, Wrist Bags, Toilet Articles. Fancy Goods of all descriptions in Baskets, Birch Bark, Celluloid and Stag Articles, Vases, Picture Books, Jardineres and Umbrella Stands. Umbrellas, all styles from 48c to $12.

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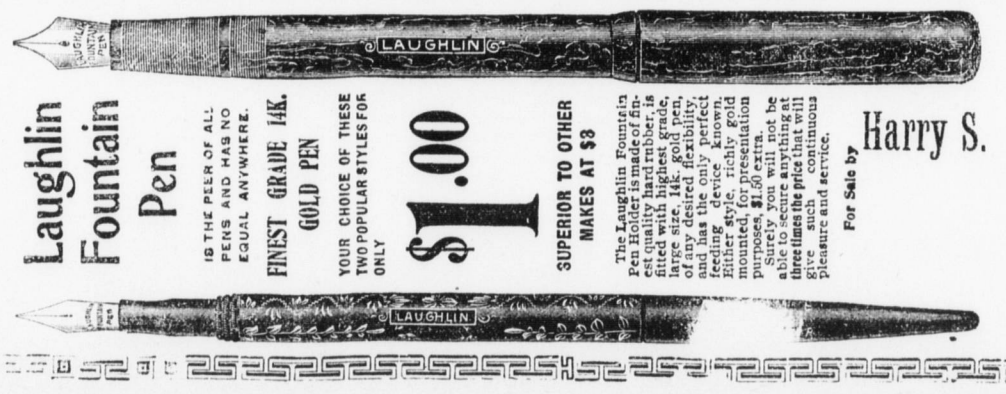
THE FAIR STORE, H. A. Zarps & Co. Proprietors.

REMEMBER the store room next to JOHNSON & McNARNEY'S Law Office has been rented and stocked with a large assortment of goods.

Kodol D[illegible] PEPSIA CURE
D[illegible] DIGESTS WHAT YOU EAT
The $1.0[illegible] times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.
E. C. De[illegible] ONLY AT THE LABORATORY OF [illegible] COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.
Sold by R. C. Dodson, Druggist.



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FINEST GRADE 14K. GOLD PEN
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SUPERIOR TO OTHER MAKES AT $3

The Laughlin Fountain Pen Holder is made of finest quality hard rubber, is fitted with highest grade, large size 14k. gold pen, of desired flexibility, and is the only perfect feeding device known. Either style richly gold mounted, for presentation purposes, $1.50 extra. Surely you will not be able to secure anything at three times the price that will give such continuous pleasure and service.

For Sale by Harry S. Lloyd, Emporium, Pa.

LORD MAYOR A SNAP.

PAID $50,000 A YEAR TO EAT BIG DINNERS.

WHOLE THING MAKE BELIEVE.

London "City" Going Bankrupt Paying for a Lot of Foolish Fuss and Feathers—Only One Man Living Who Knows What It Is that the Lord Mayor Has to Do—Dignity to a Degree.

That queer hodgepodge compound of the Middle Ages and the twentieth century, the famous corporation of the city of London, is threatened with bankruptcy, says an exchange. In all Christendom there is probably no municipal governing body which surrounds itself with so much antiquated and costly ceremonial, employs so many gorgeous and utterly useless officials, and indulges in so much picturesque, but otherwise needless fuss and rigmarole as the unique organization which holds supreme sway over a square mile in the middle of the capital of the British Empire.

Imagine a small section in the busiest part of New York, Boston, Philadelphia or any of the earliest settled American cities, set asiue to be governed in accordance with colonial traditions and customs, and one will obtain a faint idea of what is known as the "city" offers to the rest of London. It would be inadequate, because quaint simplicity characterized colonial administration, while for its models and symbols of municipal power the London corporation goes back to a much more remote period, when show, pomp, and glitter were considered essential to the exercise of authority.

It was the only one of a large number of similar bodies that escaped reformation in 1835, when Parliament undertook to remodel municipal administrations and sweep away the abuses, extravagances and archaic methods of doing business which pervaded them. Again, when in 1888, to bring London's government up to date, the London county council was formed and invested with general control over its various boroughs, its territory embracing 121 square miles, the corporation's balliwick was exempted from its authority.

Commercial Heart of the Metropolis.

Small though it is, the "city" contains the commercial heart of the metropolis, with the Bank of England as its center. Within its boundaries are situated the great financial houses of the empire. Though practically deserted at night, a million people swarm over it in the daytime. Devoted solely to business, its control by men whose chief aim appears to be the perpetuation of antique customs and hoary traditions is one of the most striking anachronisms of modern times.

But no human institution, public or private, can keep going indefinitely if it persists in spending more money than it receives. "Pay up or bust" is the modern law of the survival of the fittest. The accounts of the corporation for 1903, which have only recently been published—in itself a significant revelation of its business methods—show that its revenues amounted to $2,228,190 and its expenditures to $2,699,640, leaving a deficit of $471,650. In the previous year the deficit amounted to $381,695. The gap between expenses and receipts, it will thus be seen, is increasing.

At the present rate it has been estimated that insolvency will be reached in eleven years. Then reformation can no longer be postponed, and dignitaries whose chief function it now is to eat a prodigious number of official dinners, wear gorgeous robes, and go through funny ceremonies with sober faces, will be dismissed; the "city" will be added to the domain of the London county council, and business methods will be substituted for fossilized customs.

The Mighty City Marshal.

Despite its financial condition the corporation stubbornly persists in retaining all the useless and purely ornamental part of its outfit. Of this a typical instance has just occurred. Attached to the lord mayor's entourage is a functionary known as the city marshal. The office originated in the fifteenth century, and in those old days the city marshal really earned his pay. He had charge of the city watch, and it was his business to see that the rogues and vagabonds were kept in check. But the modern method of policing the streets has long rendered him obsolete. The city corporation has transformed him into a species of herald for chief magistrates. Dressed in scarlet uniform, brocaded in gold with cocked hat and plumes, booted and spurred, on a prancing steed, he precedes the lord mayor on his official journeys through the city in the cumbersome old $50,000 state coach, and calls on all and sundry to make way for him.

At other civic functions he announces the approach of this august personage. To see him do it is worth something. Arrayed as an opera bouffe general, with majestic strides, he makes his entry and, having reached the requisite spot, halts, faces the awe-stricken assemblage, fills his lungs and shouts out, "The right honorable." Then he pauses, takes another deep breath, and at the top of his voice roars forth, "the lord mayor of London." At this dramatic moment the lord mayor crosses the threshold. For performances of this sort the city marshal gets $1,500 a year, and the city provides him with a horse.

For some years Capt. Stanley, a second cousin of the Earl of Derby, held the easy but inglorious office. But a short time ago he was dismissed because, it was stated, he had become involved in private financial difficulties, though much more serious troubles were hinted at. Anyhow, it afforded the corporation a brilliant opportunity to save his salary by abolishing the useless office. Yet only one voice was raised in support of a motion to that effect.

"In the name of common sense," said Councilman Davies, "what dignity does the lord mayor derive from having a man in a red coat ride in front of him or strut before him into a courtroom like a popinjay crying 'Make way for the right honorable the lord mayor?'"

Common sense made no answer, but a large majority voted to retain the office, and another aristocratic popinjay, if he can be found, will receive the appointment.

Costly Ornaments.

It is around the lord mayor that all the pomp and pageantry and ceremonial tomfoolery centers, culminating in the procession marking the installation of the new lord mayor. In the 1903 accounts the administrative cost of the civic government over which he presides is put down at $390,000. Here are some suggestive items:

Lord mayor's salary	$50,000.00
Lord mayor's income tax on his salary	3,125.00
Lord mayor's robes	2,000.00
Illuminated address to the lord mayor by the common council	262.50
Illuminated address to the lord mayor by the common hall	262.50
Sword bearer's salary	2,500.00
Common crier's salary	2,000.00
City marshal's salary	1,500.00
Four ale-conners' salaries	200.00

Equally with the city marshal, the sword bearer and the common crier are antique survivals who fill purely ornamental functions. The ale conners get small pay, but do absolutely nothing for it. In the old days they were supposed to be such excellent judges of the ale and beer that they could tell by tasting of the various brews whether they were fit to be introduced to English stomachs. As sacred relics they still figure in the payrolls.

The lord mayor is invested with more fictitious dignity than anybody in the kingdom. The intricate code of etiquette that attends him is more rigorously enforced than the court of royalty. Inside the city he takes precedence of all mankind save only his sovereign. Even princes of the royal blood must give way to him. No troops may march through it without his permission. With the exception of the King, he is the only person in the realm who is privileged to visit the Tower—London's ancient citadel—at any hour of the day or night. Every twenty-four hours he receives the countersign, with the royal seal affixed—and never uses it.

The office has long been stripped of its once great powers, but the symbols of its vanished authority are clung to with greater tenacity than in the old days when lord mayors were really important lord mayor does, but his chief business personages. Some municipal work the is to preside at a lot of ridiculous ceremonies, and in general do things precisely as they have been done by his predecessors since the office was first established. Above all things, he must guard against the introduction of that awful, desecrating, sacrilegious thing—a modern innovation—in any of the ceramonial that attends him on state occasions. If a handshake should be substituted for any of the forms of obeisance enjoined on his official satellites when they do homage to him at these times, London's civic dignity would be shaken to its foundations.

Garb of the Lord Mayor.

His outfit is as gorgeous as anything to be seen at a circus parade, and everything in it is the real thing. His particular badge of office is a wondrous collar of pure gold, over five feet in length. Attached to this is a magnificent pendant, displaying the city arms in the center, cut in cameo encircled by a wreath of eight roses, with the thistle and shamrock entwined, emblematic of the three kingdoms, and all formed of diamonds of the purest water. It is estimated that these latter alone are worth over $100,000. Back in 1600 the pendant then in use "disappeared," and now the lord mayor—"right honorable" though he is—is required to give heavy bonds for the safe-keeping of the civic jewelry and other costly insignia intrusted to his care.

Out of the city's exchequer each lord mayor is provided with three sets of sumptuous robes. One is of scarlet cloth lined with silk and edged with ermine; another is of black silk, over which flowers are worked in silver, and the third is of purple silk trimmed with black velvet and costly fur. Just when one or the other of these garments should be worn is known only to the initiated, but something awful would happen if the lord mayor should appear in the wrong one.

Four ancient swords are used to symbolize the great powers once wielded by lord mayors in days when doughty warriors sometimes filled the office. One, the scabbard of which is studded with pearls, is known as the "pearl" sword. It was presented by Queen Elizabeth when she opened the first Royal Exchange in 1571. The "sword of state" dates from 1680. In the presence of the King or any of the judges it is carried with point downward; at other times it is borne before the lord mayor with the point upward. A third sword, known as the "black" sword and first used in 1534, is brought out on fast days in Lent, or when a death occurs in the royal family. Lastly, there is the "Old Bailey" sword, which is placed above the lord mayor's chair when he sits as a judge at the Central Criminal Court.

For toting these old weapons around and making "reverences" before the lord mayor the swordbearer gets a cool $2,500 a year. If any man ever had a soft snap he has it, but the corporation would rather go broke than attempt to govern the city of London without him. He wears a gown of black brocaded satin, and on state occasions this is worn over a black court suit, with silk stockings and shoes with silver buckles. One Sir Martin Bowes, lord mayor in 1546, presented the city with a "very goodly royale hatt" to be worn by the swordbearer. It was worn out long ago, but the same privilege attaches to the swordbearers' headgear, known as the "cap of maintenance," of wearing it in the presence of the sovereign. And the swordbearer would get the sack should he so far forget his proud prerogative as to uncover when the King happens to be around.

Away back in 1534 the citizens of London obtained a charter from the King authorizing the carrying of a mace before the lord mayor, which is considered a good and weighty reason why the custom should be retained. The mace now in use was made in 1754. It is 5 feet inches long and weighs nineteen pounds. The official who carries it around is known as the "common crier." He also cries "Oyez" three times at the opening of the lord mayor's court, and says some other things more or less unintelligible that nobody pays any attention to. In the fourteenth century, when the common crier was of some use, he was paid $15 a year and 25 cents for each cry he made through the city. Now that the common cryer is of no use major Ker-Fox gets $2,000 a year for the job.

There is another mace, called the scepter of the city of London, which the lord mayor totes around himself on special occasions. It measures only a foot and a half in length, but is worth a lot of the big ones, the head being of gold and studded with diamonds and other gems. Lots of other costly baubles and gewgaws form part of his paraphernalia. Among them is a golden key which is supposed to unlock the city gates. There happen to be no gates to unlock, but that makes no difference—the game of "make believe" is still kept up. When the King goes in state to the city the lord mayor meets him at Temple Bar with his attendant retinue and hands him the golden key that unlocks nothing.

It was in 1215 that King John granted the citiezns of London the right to elect their own mayor annually, but though the pretense of an election is still maintained with much solemnity and ceremony, it has long been a farce. The one thing necessary to become a lord mayor of London is to get elected by the ratepayers of one of the wards to a life membership in a highly ornamented board of aldermen. There are only twenty-five of them, and as they take good care of themselves, and most of them live to a green old age, such opportunities are rare. But once elected, all a "worshipful' 'alderman has to do to become a lord mayor is to sit tight and wait his turn, like a man in a barber's shop, until he is "next."

First, though, he has to pass through the office of sheriff, election to which is equally farcial. Two sheriffs were chosen annually from among the aldermen, and hold office for a year. They have nothing to do with catching offenders, locking up prisoners, or any of the duties that pertain to the job in America. Their chief business is to look imposing in wonderful robes, with gold chains around their necks, and otherwise help maintain the city's dignity as mayoral satellites. Between them they have to defray half the expense of the lord mayor's great inaugural functions—the lord mayor's show and the lord mayor's banquet. Each of them is allowed $3,750 for expenses, but a sheriff counts himself lucky who gets through for less than $15,000. And so heavy are the demands on the lord mayor's hospitality that, although his salary equals that of the President of the United States, it usually costs him between $100,000 and $150,000 during the year that he occupies the "Mansion House," as his official residence is called.

Dignity to a Degree.

The tremendous amount of dignity with which the lord mayor is invested and its remoteness from modern life is well illustrated at the "swearing-in" ceremony which takes place at the Guildhall. It involves a "show-down" of all his insignia. The mace, the scepter, the sword of state, the purse, the seal, and the other things are in succession laid on the table before him to the accompaniment of many obeisances by the gorgeously robed functionaries who carry them, and in the same solemn fashion they are again removed from the table. On this occasion the lord mayor gets one dozen "low reverences," three dozen "ordinary reverences," and half a dozen "bows," and nobody cracks a smile.

Though the recipient of so much homage, as he is but a figurehead, it does not make much difference whether the lord mayor be a great man or a little one. The one just elected, Alderman John Pound, is a trunk manufacturer. He has proved himself a good business man by making a lot of money out of it, but otherwise he is a man of no particular distinction. All the same, he is sure to be knighted before his term of office expires.

The real lord mayor—the man behind the scenes, who pulls the strings that work the puppets—is the private secretary. Lord mayors come and lord mayors go at the rate of one a year, but the private secretary hangs on. For the last twenty-eight years William Jameson Soulsby—Sir William since 1902—has held that job. He is the man who knows how everything should be done to conform to the ancient standard without a hairsbreadth deviation. He prepares the lord mayor's speeches and pilots him thru the maze of ceremonial in which he would be speedily lost without such guidance. What each successive lord mayor does is to put himself unreservedly in Soulsby's hands, and Soulsby puts him through. This is what John Pound will do, and when his year of office is up he will retire, happy and smiling, "Sir John" for the rest of his days.

But if the corporation does not mend its methods some of the aldermen who are waiting their turn will never get "next."—Curtis Brown in Wash. Post.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

Just Two Hundred Years Since the Pioneer Sheet Was Printed.

In addition to other distinctions the year 1904 marks the completion of two centuries since the first American newspaper was started. That paper was "The Boston News Letter," whose publisher and editor was the postmaster of that town. Although "The News Letter" consisted of a sheet of only seven inches by 10½, printed on both sides, it was the only paper that England's colonies in the New World had for a decade and a half. Philadelphia got the second paper established in America, and New York got the third. All these were technichally weeklies, but often in the early days there were intervals of two or three weeks between their successive appearances. The first daily in the New World was "The American Daily Advertiser," printed in Philadelphia. After nearly a century had elapsed since the first newspaper appeared on this continent—or in 1800—there were only 15 dailies and 190 weeklies in the United States.

The contrast between those days and today is striking. There are 24,000 newspapers and periodicals of all sorts—weeklies, semi-weeklies, tri-weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies—published in the United States in 1904, of which about 2400 are dailies and 16,000 weeklies. Any one of two or three of New York's daily papers of 1904 has a larger circulation than did all the daily and weekly papers published in the United States in 1804.

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BASEBALL UMPIRES.

Sometimes Take Big Chances in Stirring the Passions of the Onlookers.

Umpiring a baseball game is a very different matter from refereeing a football match. Either official is usually an ex-player; but while the decisions of the college players are received by the spectators and participants with gentle submission and very seldom any remonstrance, those of a professional umpire often cause a riot. Indeed, the vocation embraces more momentary power, but less appreciation than any other. As for glory, one must only see an umpire sneak out the back gate with his shoulders humped up and his hat pulled down under the pursuit of jeers and missiles to wonder why any man has the endurance, humility, and courage to accept the inconsequential salary in exchange for such physical and mental hardship.

On the field he is regarded as a necessary evil, and such is the intense spirit associated with the national game that if the home team appears to have been unfairly treated spectators develop a wrath akin to madness. The players, on the other hand, have hardly any more control of their feelings; and, it being impossible to vent one's anger on a neighbor, the whole deluge of profanity and violence breaks upon the poor man who has unhappily undertaken to please, by rule and regulation, everybody. Understand, among the players, the umpire is a czar. His authority is established and backed up by the league. When a player, therefore, comes up with threatening fists or ominous bat, or with a saucy tongue, he pays for the luxury of his outburst by a fine or a couple of weeks suspension.

Sometimes he may forget himself so far as to strike the umpire and then there is a pretty fracas. If, like Tim Hurst, the official is a "scrapper" himself, and "afraid of no ball player that ever lived," a mix-up follows, with all the worst of it for the player. It is another proposition when 5,000 "rooters," invading the field, with bats, pistols and with open knives, and with cries of "Lynch him!" "Kill him!" seem in a good way to carry out their threats. This is what happened to Hurst, who confesses that when the crowd got after him in St. Louis several years ago, he learned for the first time what it was to be scared.

"When I made the decision in the sixth inning," he says, "I saw that the mob was so hot that if they ever broke the police could not hold 'em; so I made up my mind to keep in a sprinting position, with my eye on the club house door. It came to the ninth inning, with the home team in need of two runs to win. Some feller came to bat and drove a terrific grounder that struck about two inches outside of third base. It was foul as foul could be, but I knew the crowd would never stand for it. I yelled, "Foul!" and waited a second. Then the bleachers and grand stand let out a yell and began coming for me. Talk about San Juan Hill! Some of the players tried to save me, but they were swept away. I took mine as fast as I could to the club house, with 20,000 of them yelling, 'Lynch him!' I had got within ten feet of the door and was saying to myself if I got inside I could defend myself with a bat, when the big nigger, clack as your hat, suddenly crawled from under the stand and came at me. The knife he carried looked about three feet long. He meant business. You could see it in his eye. I thought it was all up with me, for I was too fagged to put up a fight, when a couple of players rushed out and grabbed the coon. I hurried to the street, jumped into a cab and never looked around until I got across the Eads bridge."

OUR PRESIDENTS.

Majority Clean Shaven—Roosevelt Second to Wear Mustache.

When Roosevelt is inaugurated, on March 4, 1905, he will be the second President with a mustache. Cleveland was the first.

Whatever the Presidency of this country has done for the incumbents, it has not been productive of beards.

The first four Chief Executives were as clean shaven as Benedictine friars. J. Q. Adams was the first to break the rule, but he was not a full-bearded President. His facial growth of hair hardly came up to what are ususally termed side-whiskers, but they were a trifle more expansive than the Scotch Presbyterian type.

When he retired the beardless President came in again with Jackson, but his successor, Van Buren, brought to the White House almost an exact pattern of the whiskers grown by J. Q. Adams.

William Henry Harrison again set the beardless face. The seven who came after him were clean-shaven.

When Mr. Lincoln was elected there was not a hair on his face but before he finished his term he wore a sparse beard, with clean-shaven upper lip. One of the authenticated stories is that he did this to please a child.

Grant was the first President with a full short beard. His immediate successor, Hayes was the first to wear full long whiskers, covering his shirt front. Garfield also wore a full beard, but it was less luxuriant than that of Hayes.

Arthur, who was the most correct dresser of all the Presidents, was the first in the list to grow the Burnside type of whiskers.

Benjamin Harrison's beard was full, with a slight tendency to curl at the end, and was tinged with gray.

After Cleveland the clean-shaven face returned with McKinley. The mustache came in for the second time when Roosevelt succeeded.

Most of the Presidents were bountifully supplied with hair on top of their heads. The two Adamses were the first to show a slight tendency to baldness.

Van Buren was bald on the forehead. Garfield was similarly marked.

Polk was the first and only President who wore his hair in the ante-bellum Southern style. It was long, and reached back from the front, over his ears. Buchanan was the first and only one so far, to wear the top roach.

Cleveland in returning to his second Administration showed a tendency to baldness. McKinley was not noticeably blessed with a heavy growth.

But no baldheaded man, as the term is understood, has yet been President of the United States.

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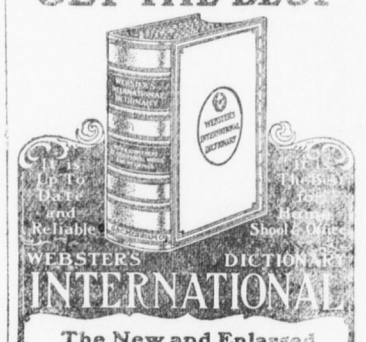

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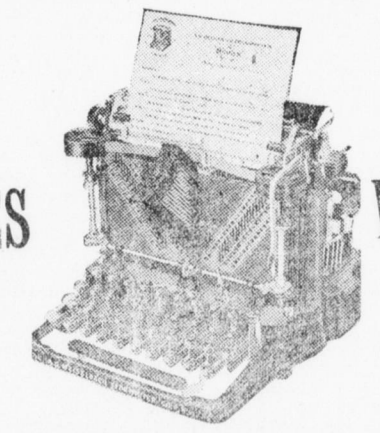

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THE PASSING OF THE HOME.

THE FAULTS OF THE APARTMENT HOUSE IN OUR GREAT CITIES.

Twentieth Century Builders do not Provide for the Children. —Happiness as accessible in the "Flat" as in the cottage, under proper conditions.

We should be patient with the faults of youth. A young people, like a young person, has "the defects of its qualities"; and though our nation is built of all nations, yet its individual life is young.

One of the faults of youth is a dogged conservatism. The child, having a knowledge of things other than he has always seen them, condemns unhesitatingly any divergence from his accustomed standard. He is rigid in his young virtue, cruel in his young severity; but, thanks God, he will grow; and, as he grows, learn wisdom, breadth of vision, a slower judgment, a more defined hope.

We in America, springing to life as a nation in our pioneer period, with our first proud ideals all based on the facts of that period, and dominated by a literature deeply colored by those same facts and ideals, are slow to recognize our own growth.

When we say "the American Home," we think instinctively of the home of a hundred years ago; and a hundred years in this age of cumulative progress means more than a thousand in the far past. Our national life is changing in every feature, changing more swiftly than any people's life ever changed before; and in most of its phenomena we are proud of it. The distinctive spirit of American progress is its sure and instant recognition of new values, new methods, new lines of advance, and its steady courage in taking advantage of them.

The superiority of our mechanical processes is largely due to the fact that we are not afraid of "the scrap-heap"—we wear out a locomotive, discard it and build a better, over and over, while the European is nursing and repairing.

A far-sighted rational courage—a willingness always to throw aside good for better, and better for best—this is the American policy.

And yet, in the very face of this rushing current of progressiveness, we find at times the strangest pools and eddies, dull backwaters where the driftwood of past seasons floats and molders like wrecks in the Sargasso Sea.

It is from a stagnant stretch like this that we hear the cry of complaint and warning about the passing of the American home. Everything else has passed, and without wailing; passed, as must all rising life, "from the less to the greater, from the simple to the complex."

Social evolution follows natural law as surely as physical: why should we fear it? Or rather, why should we accept so much of it gladly and then balk, straining rebelliously at this gnat after swallowing caravans of camels?

It is because we think, in our honest hearts, that our national integrity and health and virtue are bound up in "the Home," and that if it is taken from us we are lost. We are right here, in a way. Unless the cell-structure of the human atom is healthy, the whole great organism will break down.

We are wrong in supposing that change is necessarily injury, in seeking to maintain the home in some past form and forbid it sharing in the benefits of progress. But while we are musing, the fire burns, the changes go on; and those who observe them cry out as the old Danish king cried out against the rising tide.

In the country there has been less change than in the city, naturally; the isolated farmhouse is still recognizably like its predecessors of the earlier centuries; yet there is some difference even here.

In the cities, notably in our largest ones, the alteration is so great and so swift as to force itself upon us with something of a shock, the more so as in a growing city one may find every stage of home-building practically side by side.

A ride on the Amsterdam Avenue street-car in New York city will show the shanty and hovel of the ancient poor, and the crowded tenement of the modern poor; the large, comfortable, detached house of the ancient rich, with lawn and garden and outbuildings, and the long fronts of the side-street blocks where the "homes" stand like books on a shelf, squeezed out of all semblance of a house. This is due to the terrible constriction of financial pressure.

This pressure, relentlessly increasing, has forced upward from these level ranks of crowded dwellings the vertical outburst of the apartment-home—the "flat," and at this point begins most of the outcry.

So long as our homes had twenty feet square of ground in the back yard, and ten feet of stone steps at the front door, we submitted to the lateral pressure uncomplainingly. We took our air and light at the two ends of the house; we ignored the neighbor whose bed was within a foot of ours, because the party-wall was solid and well deadened. We called our vertical slice of a solid building a block long "a house," and while lamenting at times its lack of physical comfort, we did not feel that its life was attacked. It was still "the home."

But the apartment-houses increased so rapidly that the levels of domestic life in New York became as varied as its rocky substrata; and then, under the same pressure, the kitchens were squeezed out of the flats, and the apartment-hotel appeared.

It not only appeared, but increased. The real-estate records show an astonishing ratio of change—private houses being no longer built in numbers worth mentioning compared with apartment-houses, and these sinking into insignificance compared with the apartment hotel. Now, indeed, a cry of horror goes up. We have all along had in our curtained minds an ideal of the home of our grandmothers; the slow compression of that ideal as the city block congealed around it we had not noticed; but now that we see our homes lifted clean off the ground—yardless, cellarless, stairless, even kitchenless—we protest that this is not a home!

Doctor Parkhurst and other earnest men have raised their voices in passionate protest, but neither those who build nor those who buy have listened to them.

Think and feel as we may, it remains a fact that the dwellers in our great cities are being forced into sets of horizontally arranged chambers; and deprived of the cellar and the kitchen as they were long since the garden and the stable.

The change is here. Is it good or bad? ... bad—or bad in part—can it be checked and altered?

The tendency in terms of brick and mortar is clearly visible. It is from a relatively small, plain, isolated house, holding one family, toward a vast glittering palace of a thousand occupants.

The tendency industrially is as clear; it is from the weary housewife making soap and candles, carding, spinning, weaving, dyeing, cutting, sewing, cooking, nursing, sweeping, washing and all the rest, to the handsome, healthy, golf-playing woman who does none of these things (and, to her shame be it spoken, does little else), for her former trades are done each and all by expert professionals.

The tendency in the character of home and family life is not so patently visible, and may yet be traced.

It is from a self-centered family life, mainly content with its own members and its immediate neighbors, to a family that is by no means content with its own members, that knows not neighbors though they may be as near and as numerous as the cells of a honeycomb, and that insists on finding its interests and pleasures in the great outside world.

That this change, psychic and industrial, is going on with the change in architecture, cannot be denied. It may even be wondered if it did not precede it—spirit rightly coming before matter; at any rate, it is here.

Now let us examine the real nature of this transformation, without prejudice or terror, and see if it is, after all, as bad as some would have us believe.

If a city is so thick that a separate home with four sides of windowed ventilation is absolutely impossible—which, like it or not, is the case at present—then why is it better for the honeycomb to lie flat than for it to stand up? Is this book-shelf of a front inherently nobler, more lovely or more healthful—even more convenient—than the same row standing on end, as it were—with one's set of rooms arranged on a level instead of five floors over one another?

For health and comfort, so long as air and light are assured, rooms on one floor are better than on five—better mechanics, better economy of space and time.

But as soon as this change was made, as soon as the physical space of the home was thus simplified, then the ancient industries of the home became unpleasantly prominent to its members.

Of what do dwellers in flats most complain? The smell of their neighbors' kitchens, the noise of their neighbors children.

So long as that smell and that noise were disseminated freely from the exposed farmhouse, we none of us minded them.

So long as, by common consent, the dwellers in the book-shelf tucked their kitchens in behind and under, mingling the odors of suds and soup in the huddle of back yards which every resident ignored; sent their children to the top floor—or the park—and politely overlooked the ash-barrel and the garbage-can immodestly obstruding themselves beside the elegant front steps, so long we bore with these things. But when the strata rose under lateral pressure and carried the home upward, by the dozen, its constituent chambers thrown together past ignoring, and with no back yard to dilute its odors for a while, then we found that we did not like our own way of doing business.

A little more squeezing—the kitchen dwindles and cramps to a kitchenette—pop! it is gone!

The dining-room, lost without its feeder, suffers a gradual transformation to a sort of second parlor, and often it, too, disappears.

The children? The apartment-house and the hotel evade that question—avoid it—dodge it. They make no provision for children—they don't want any. The children are but few in these sky-palaces, and they look out of place. We have not faced the problem of providing for them at all. We shirk it.

And then what happens? What does the family do?

The man goes right on with his business as he always did. His bills are heavy, but there is less worry. He works and pays the freight. The woman, relieved of almost all the work she used to do, and too ignorant, too timid, too self-indulgent, to do other work, simply plays most of the time, or labors at amusement, salving her conscience with charity. (A nice world we should have if men stopped work and took to charity!) The children, when there were any, are seen dully toddling beside unresponsive servants; strapped helpless in wagons; aimlessly playing in the only decent place they have, the public parks; or, in their only semblance of free life, taking the license and education of the streets.

The streets may be cleaner or dirtier, quieter or noisier, and the children more or less numerous, according to the wealth of the region, but, rich or poor, they have only the street—the houses are not built for them.

The private houses are not much better in this respect than the apartment-houses; but in the latter, the children, like the kitchens, are more prominent. The rate of living in these great buildings is very high. Yet we must remember that it is not so high as in the private houses of the same people. It is economic pressure that puts up these monster edifices.

The family life—the association of the members—seems visibly lessened. Yet we must remember again that they are only living as they wanted to before and had not the conveniences. The apartment-hotel meets a demand. The position of the children is the most prominent evil; yet it is not so much worse than it was before, as it is merely more conspicuous.

The apartment-hotel only carries out in the arrogant and opulent fulfilment the tendencies already at work when the city began to force the homes together and crush them to a lean and breathless strip.

Is this movement wholly bad? Can nothing be done to check it? It is by no means wholly bad; it is mostly good. What is bad about it is our misapprehension, and pig-headed insistence on what we falsely suppose to be the valuable things. How then can we modify this process, keeping the grandeur and beauty, the smooth, delicate mechanical adjustment, the care and convenience, and yet keeping love and peace and happy childhood too? Our present objectors have no help to give—they merely howl. They stand screaming in the road and say: "Go back! Go back! This is not the way. Stop! Go back!" Social processes do not stop, much less go back, for anybody's protest. They cannot be arrested or reversed, but they can be steered. We can study them, learn their lines of direction, and take advantage of them, to our great gain. Now let us see what is needed to make "the American city home," in its best and fullest sense, possible to us still, albeit two hundred feet from the ground.

There is no real reason that a man and wife should not be as happy under electric lights as they were underneath the naked stars, on Oriental rugs as on the windy hills or damp leaves of the forest.

There is no real reason why children should not be as healthy and happy in a modern palace as in an ancient hut.

No real reason, no inherent reason. The difficulty in these things is secondary and removable. We have overlooked the children in building the apartment-home—that is all.

We are meeting all adult desires in these huge palaces to-day. We make for them billard-parlors, smoking-rooms, dancing-halls, swimming-tanks, reception-parlors—but we do not build for the children. This is not the special fault of the apartment-house. We did not build private houses suited to them, either.

What we want is a conscientious recognition of child needs when we build homes; and this should be insisted on by their mothers. Now heretofore the mothers were too overwhelmed with house-service to demand anything for their children or themselves. As soon as a husband was rich enough to harness other women to his chariot-wheels the mother emerged from her lowly labors, and, like any other released servant, luxuriated in idleness. Low-grade labor does not teach noble ambition.

But this very apartment-house, with its inevitable dismissal of the kitchen, with its facility for all skilled specialist labor, has freed the woman from her ancient service, so that she may now see the splendid possibilities of motherhood.

She does not do so yet, it is true. The kitchen-mindedness of a thousand centuries cannot rise at once to the grade of twentieth-century life. But see what we might have if we would in this most crowded city of the world to-day; see how the American home may pass from its present transition stage to a noble new development.

On the ground-space of a New York block, with our present architecture and mechanical knowledge, we can build homes of such exquisite refinement and simple beauty as should be a constant rest and joy to their inmates. Once eliminating that source of so much dirt, the kitchen, the system of exhaust sweeping now coming into use with modern plumbing, could keep our homes cleaner than they ever were before. Wise building laws should insure ventilation and sunlight for rich as well as poor.

Long corridors, gliding elevators, soft music at one's meals—these things do not destroy love and happiness; nor does a private cook insure them. Our mistake is in attaching the essential good of home life to non-essential mechanical conditions.

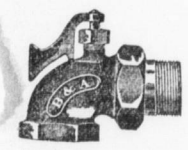
This uneasy expansion from the home life into "society life" is in its nature good—bad as are the present results. It is part of the general kindling of the human soul to-day, the wakening of the social consciousness. It is right, quite right, that man, woman and child should all demand something more than "home life."

The domestic period, so to speak, is long outgrown. The wrong is that the social life they find outside is so pitifully unsatisfying. The soul to-day needs far wider acquaintance, more general interest, more collective action, than the soul of remote centuries. We are different—we are more complex—and we must continue to become so.

But that complexity should be as clean and natural and wholesome as our early simplicity. An organ is more complex than a shepherd's pipe, but no less musical. If these apartment-houses and hotels were filled with people who appreciated the opportunities of the time they live in, the gathered homes therein would know a larger, higher happiness than any cozy cottages under a woodbine. The wives and mothers of these families would remember that there are children—must be children—and that no hired servant can successfully conceal them. Children are here and must be provided for. The apartment-house has not done so yet—but it can, and better than the private house. These great structures could, if they chose, turn their palm-fringed roofs into happy child-gardens, furnish great playrooms, gymnasia and nurseries; and they will choose when women patrons bring their material sentiments up to date. A busy woman, happy and proud in her work, could return to her exquisite nest in one of these glorious palaces, with her husband and children returning from their work and play, to as contented a home life as the world has ever known—and a nobler one as well.

But you say: "It is not the same thing. The home is gone. The children are at the nursery or kindergarten, the father away, of course—he always was; but the mother—a woman should give her whole life to the home." No, she should not. No human being should. She should serve society as does her human mate, and they, together, should go home to rest.

It is this change in the heart of the world which is changing the house of the world; and its ultimate meaning is good. Let us then study, understand, and help to hasten this passing onward to better things of our beloved American Home. Let us not be afraid, but lead the world in larger living.—Charlotte Perkins Gilman in McClure's magazine for December.



THE "B & A" Elbow Valve.

Pat.--1900

Operated by the foot—no stooping, every valve warranted. Does not stick. Write your jobber or us and mention this paper. R|P tf

Blake & Andros,
28 Portland St.,
Boston, Mass

EVERY ETH WATH THTOLEN.

And Tho Thith Paper Wath in Great Dithtreth for Thome Time.

Years ago when Ward Morton was gay and frisky and struggling to make the Franklinville Journal a success, he had an unpleasant but unique experience. His office was broken open one night and all of his cash was stolen. This was not, however, the greatest part of the hardship, for the miscreant, hoping to forestall the next day's issue of his paper, stole every letter "s" in the office. Young Morton, however, was equal to the emergency, and came out the next morning with the following story in the Journal:

"We are thorry to thay that our compothing room wath entered latht night by thome unknown theoundrel, who thtole every eth in the ethtablithment and thucceeded in making hith ethcape undetected.

It hath been impothible of courthe to procure a new thupply of etheth in time for thith ithtthue, and we are thuth compelled to go to preth in a thituation motht embarrathing and dithtrething; but we thee no other courthe to purthue than to make the beht thtagger we can to get along without the mithing letter, an we therefore print The Journal on time regardleth of the loth thuthtained.

"The motive of the mitherable mithcreant ith unknown to uth, but doubtleth wath a revenge for thome thuppothed inthult.

"It thall never be thaid that the petty thpite of the tamall-thouled villain hath dithabled The Journal. If thith meetth the eye of the detethtable rathcal, we beg to athure him that he underethtimateth the rethoureeth of a firtht-clath newthpaper when he thinkth he can cripple it hopelethly by breaking into the alphabet.

"We take occathion to thay to him, furthermore, that before next Thurthday we will have three timeth ath many eimeth ath he thtole."

W. N. Y. N. U.—2039

OPEN SEASON FOR ELK.

HUNTERS MUST WEAR RED.

Brown May Lead to Being Mistaken for the Prey—Harder to Get a Shot with a Kodak Than One with a Rifle—The Extraordinary Luck of a Man from Chicago—Deer Prey of Wolves.

The open season for big game in the north woods of Minnesota is at hand. In all the railway stations one finds printed signs containing directions for hunting, which must not be disregarded on pain of the law. Elk does not figure in the instructions for hunting in Minnesota, but the moose does. There is generally a snowstorm in November, but that has not dampened the ardor of the hunters, who, with red caps and jackets, are coming from Duluth, St. Paul, and Chicago. Red is the color for hunting here, as it is the color for golf in less strenuous climates. In fact, so many have been the accidents through the tendency of the eye to be deceived that it looks as if every man who ventures among the pine and the spruce in November will soon be required to wear the color in which devils in the opera always disport. A brown spot stirs fifty yards from you; you fire; you may have hit a deer or a man; and, as the tendency of the human eye is to see what the human mind has been thinking about, you may have taken a man for a deer.

You may kill two deer during the open season in Minnesota. You may not take them out of the State—and the railway men are warned to see that you do not. Still, venison has been known to make its way mysteriously even as far as Buffalo, and in the close season you know what Rocky Mountain goat on certain hotel menus means. Besides, cannot the forbidden venison, unconcealed in this way, have been kept in cold storage? It was on this hypothesis that the lunch of moose meat given by the Hon. Halford Steenerson, of Minnesota, to some of his friends in the Senate restaurant last year was explained, but some of the opponents of this gentleman declined to believe that he had not shot the magnificent animal out of season.

Frozen in Attitude of Life.

Deer swarms in the north woods this year. The sight of six or seven dead animals on the railway station platform at Bemidji, the most thriving of all the northwestern towns, is not unusual. Some of them are frozen so stiff that the jocose hunter finds no difficulty in making them stand erect for the moment, in the attitude of life. The air in the Northwest is remarkably pure in summer because it is preserved in very cold storage for nine months in the year, but when it is in cold storage its better qualities are unmistakable. The drawback of this beautiful region of a thousand lakes, is the length of the winters. It is true that November icicles may be dissipated by a flash of Indian summer, but while they are icicles they are very real icicles.

It is harder to get a kodak shot at an elk than to sight him with a rifle. A long drive from the Great Divide, where the two great streams to the north and south—the furthermost north and south—separate, may bring many adventures, or there may be none. To the red lake reservation, it may mean long hours through the monotonous pine and spruce and balsom; in the early fall past great railway caboose, which, for them, is on one of the roads to hell. At other times you may have many adventures. A flash of white may strike your eyes and off goes, with their flags showing, a herd of deer.

What a Chicago Man Saw.

Or it may happen, as it happened to the man from Chicago who had never seen a moose. And he longed to see a clumps of the high-brush cranberry and far-stretching clumps of purple aster, and the golden rod; in the late fall through the dark green of the soft wood, with a sprinkle of snow here and there; but you may see no animal except a partridge or two. To be sure, at Nebish you will be sure to observe drunken "braves" and squaws in a state of indecent frenzy, trying to bear the little moose in the native wild; but there were no "cruisers"—lumber Jacks who know the woods—within reach, to gaide him; and the Indians were away cutting the wild rice. He had driven with a friend for days over corduroy roads, and he had seen not even a deer. And yet, at a farm which suddenly shone out of the forest, he had been shown the tender leaves of a miniature apple orchard nipped by buck and doe, and traces of their sharp hoofs on the soft earth everywhere; but, going out of his tent one Sunday morning for his very cold plunge in the lake, he stood for a moment, weary at last of the monotony of nature. There was a slight sound behind him; he turned, and one of the most magnificent of brutes—the bull elk—moved slowly toward the water. The man stood still, amazed, and, he confesses somewhat frightened; the elk showed no emotion, tramped among the wild rice for a moment or two, and then slowly went back toward the woods.

There will be many deer killed during the month of December; but the slaughter is never so great out in the north woods as it is in the woods of Maine. In the lumber camps—which are beginning to take on signs of life—are many Maine men, and though deer is not less plentiful in Minnesota, the Maine woods are more accessible to the hunters, and are training grounds for the Minnesota lumber Jacks.

Deer Prey of Wolves.

In a few weeks the real slaughter of the deer will begin. Their worst enemies are the timber wolves, beautiful, swift, gray and white animals, who force the deer on the ice or snow to his own destruction. On an island near the Leech Lake reservation, not far from where the chief Bugah-na-geisg defied the United States government, are nineteen wolves. They have been counted. During this coming winter they may kill 200 deer. They are waiting for their prey. A buck or doe is helpless on the ice or snow, but the wolf glides easily, gracefully, unerringly after the deer, who in the summer can make his way, almost unheard, among the tangled underbrush. On the ice—when the ice is covered with snow, the sharp hoofs of the deer lead to his destruction. He sinks; he struggles; he is trapped, while the pack of silver gray wolves close around him leisurely and with sinister confidence in the issue. Go any summer into the Minnesota forest, and you will find innumerable skeletons of the deer thus destroyed. Wolves are to the deer what prairie fires are to the woods.

Winter's Fight with Death.

The woods, as the winter comes, seem to grow greener and darker. A lonely log cabin in a clearing, with its flaxen-haired mistress and group of flaxen-haired children at the door, appears desolate enough; but when one thinks of this Scandinavian family surrounded by walls of snow for almost nine months in the year, one wonders that even these hardy Swedes and Norwegians do not seek the South. Here and there is a pathetic little schoolhouse in a clearing. Back in the forest the snow does not come, and the winds are still; and as the autumn progresses the horrible mosquitoes and deer flies go away; but when the snow falls then is the struggle of life with the cold clutch of death.

The timber Indians desert their tents; now the dried fish is carefully packed away and the venison are cured. Nothing remains but the poles of the tepees; the other Indians are unfailing in their knowledge of the haunts of big game, as well as the whereabouts of the marten and the otter. The hunter from the East putting himself in the hands of a cruiser or a well-tried Indian hunter, will be sure of getting good chances at both deer and elk. The hunt for furred animals does not begin until late in December or in January, the fur before that time being in immature condition. Otter and marten skins may be bought at what seems to be a low price from the Indians; but when the skins are made up in the fashionable manner their total cost does not fall below the market price. The hunter from the East will find that, if he has not practiced at deer shooting in the woods, the buck's flag—the under and white part of the tail—will go up instead of down at his shot many times until he gets the art of shooting under new conditions. The open season for deer will soon be over; but there are still great opportunities for the lover of open-air sports in Northern Minnesota. The hunter, however, must be prepared for hardships of all kinds, as he must come face to face with elemental nature.—Maurice Francis Egan.

"Why did you strike him for a loan when you had money in your pocket?"

"I wanted to head him off before he struck me."

A Cough that Hangs-On

is one to be afraid of—there is danger in it. You can cure it quickly with Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic. Your money back if it doesn't cure you.

407

25 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00

Pittsburg Visibel Typewriter

The Only Perfect Machine Made

The writing is in plain view of the operator all the time—simplest and strongest construction, rapid action, easy touch—adapted to all kinds of work—best for tabulating and invoice work — universal keyboard — removable type action — instantly cleaned.

Treble the life of any other machine for good clean work.

Send for catalogue.

BRANCH OFFICE

Pittsburg Writing Machine Company, 208 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.

TYPE! TYPE! TYPE!

The Empire Type Foundry at Delevan, N. Y. is prepared to sell new type: 8-point Roman and 11-point Roman, at twenty-five cents per pound carefully boxed, f. o. b. Delevan, N. Y. A liberal discount for cash and a lower price in lots of 500 pounds up. It is unit or point set (self spacing so called) and is cast from standard formula metal. Immediate shipments. Sorts always in stock. A first-class type at about one-half old-style foundry prices.

Empire Type Foundry,
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Makes Clothes Whiter—Work Easier—Kitchen Cleaner.

SNOW BOY WASHING POWDER

at your Grocers

Valuable Premiums given for box fronts. Send for Catalogue N Lautz Bros. & Co. Buffalo, N.Y.

C. B. HOWARD & CO.

Merry Christmas. Happy New Year.

THE AROMA OF THE PINES

coming on the chill North winds, or the balmy breezes of the South, from the East or West, instantly brings up a mental picture of a cozy ingle nook, the fireplace heaped high with blazing pine cones, the friends, old and young, gathered around the fragrant gift-laden evergreen tree, joyously celebrating the greatest holiday—the day of all days—**CHRISTMAS.** This but serves to bring to mind the fact that

CHRISTMAS IS NEAR AT HAND

and our advice is to do your Christmas shopping early, and remember the BIG STORE on the "RIALTO," where the assortment of styles is at the best, where you can do your buying comfortably and thoroughly—be forehanded and prudent, combine comfort and economy—we have everything that goes to make your list of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS complete, and in the Grocery Department everything for the Christmas Dinner.

BUY EARLY BUY HERE.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

CORSETS.

Flexibone Moulded Corsets made by the Coronet Corset Co., Jackson, Mich. We have them in white and drab, straight front, every bone rust proof; short and medium lengths, and could not be better made for the money. Prices 50 cts. and $1.00 each.

Also a lot of odd sizes, different makes, all of good quality, at a bargain; $1.00 corsets for 50 cts., and 50 ct. corsets for 25 cts, the best thing we have in the line of bargains while they last.

LADIES WRAPPERS.

Ladies wrappers make good Christmas presents. We have them in Flanelette, Percale and Calico, each wrapper is made in the latest style, some of them are trimmed with good grade of finishing braid, others have trimming of the same material and the lining is of good quality. You will not find a better lot of wrappers in the city. Prices from 90 cts. to $2.00.

OUTINGS.

Some of the best grades of outing are Lily cloth, in plain, colors, and Cinderilla Flanelettes in plain, and fancy colors with a twilled weave peculiar to themselves which makes them extra heavy fleeced and there are no better outings made than these, and we also have a large assortment of other kinds of outings not quite so good, several colors, plaids and stripes, all of them excellent values.

CALICOS.

Simpson Prints and American Prints are the best grades of calicos that we can get for the price, will hold the color in washing, and have them in grays, blues, browns and reds, some striped, some flower designs and other patterns, etc.

SWEATERS.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Sweaters. Nothing nicer for a Christmas present. They are made of saxony wool; the Misses' and Children's Sweaters have buttons on the shoulder which makes them easy to put on or take off, while the Ladies' Sweaters have buttons down the front and one of very stylish design; have sold a big lot of these Sweaters, and still have a good supply for Christmas. Colors: red, white, pink and blue. Prices: $1.00, $2.00 and $2.70 each.

Tam-O-Shanters and Toboggan Caps make good Christmas presents. We have them.

PETTICOATS.

Black Sateen Petticoats, adjustable yoke, good quality sateen, some with three rows ruffles, some with ruffles, accordion plaited, all good width and assorted lengths from 50 cts. to $2.70 each.

DRESS GOODS.

An endless variety of Dress Goods; nothing more acceptable for a Christmas present than a nice dress.

VARIETY.

Do not fail to see the Handkerchief display, they are extra fine this time.

Surprise your wife with a Demorest Sewing Machine, $19.50 to $30.00; will deliver them any time on or before Saturday, the 24th.

A few small articles for Christmas presents—Buster Brown Leggings, Leggings for Buster Brown's sister, Leggings for Buster Brown's mother.

Fancy boxes hemstitched linen writing paper, Colgates' stick shaving soap, brush and razor; pencil boxes—lots of them, boxes of fancy cigars; a lot of fancy lamps $2.75 to $5.00 each, etc. A large assortment of perfumery.

GENTS FURNISHINGS.

Just received several days ago from New York a lot of Cravenette coats, the latest style; do not fail to see them; and there are a lot of nice things in this department suitable for Christmas presents, a few of them are a pair of President Suspenders, a cap, a pair of gloves or mittens, etc.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

We have the Famous Jewel Shoes, all up-to-date Styles; and Williamsport and Watsontown Shoes for men. Look at those new Tan, eighteen inch top Shoes at $7.00 per pair, and also the ten inch top Shoes at $5.00.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

A few of the things that go to make up a Good Christmas Dinner:

SOUPS, CRANBERRIES, MALAGA GRAPES, BANANAS, ORANGES, MIXED NUTS AND RAISINS,
MONARCH OR WHITE HOUSE COFFEE, MINCE MEAT, PHEASANT BRAND PEAS, DARBY BRAND MAINE SUGAR CORN,
SUN SET BRAND SUCCOTASH, SUN SET BRAND TOMATOES, TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS GRANULATED SUGAR $1.40, CANDY. LOTS OF IT.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS WANTING

CANDY FOR CHRISTMAS

WILL DO WELL BY CALLING ON US.

In Buying Groceries

The Caretul Housewife Makes every cent count. But she can't make the pennies count by trading at every store in town, spending half her time looking for the cent cheaper article. She can save money only by searching out a reliable grocer and sticking to him. The money is saved by trading with the groceryman who

Sells Dependable Goods.

Dependable are not to be obtained in every store. Goodness and cheapness appeal to every condition of humanity. There are no fancy prices here and everybody is treated alike. Our goods are cheap because they are good.

It's Not The Prices

that make them cheap. Goods bought so cheap that they have to be thrown away on account of poor quality are the most dearly bought goods. Better pay a fair price in the first place and get the dependable kinds. You can't buy any other kinds here. We do not keep them.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

Holiday Supplies.

Pickles, sweet and sour, Preserved Fresh Fruits, Pure Fruit Jellies, SelectQueenOlives, Tomato Ketchup, Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce, Prepared Mustard, 20c qt.

NUMEROUS OTHER SEASONABLE DELICACIES COMPRISED IN THE

Heinz' 57 Varieties

Of Good Things.

WE ALSO CARRY A FULL LINE OF FANCY BISCUITS, and TINNED MEATS, FRESH MEATS, CHICKEN, SARDINES, FRESH BREAD,

Print Butter, Fancy Cheese, Lemons, Oranges, Bananas.

G. H. Gross & Co.

WONDERFUL INSECTS.

The Marvelous Ways of Various Species of Ants.

Lieutenant Colonel Sykes saw at Poonan ants carrying out grain to dry in the sun. Dr. Lincecum in Texas found ants which planted a certain seed bearing grass, reaped it and carried the grain into their cells, where they stripped it of chaff and packed it away. The paper relating this was read by Darwin before the Linnaean society. Another observer has told us of ants which grow mushrooms.

The foraging ants of Brazil and western equatorial Africa are terrible creatures. Elephants and gorillas fly before them; the python takes care not to indulge in a meal till he has satisfied himself that there are none of them about. They have a "leisured class," much larger creatures, which accompany their march, "like subaltern officers in a marching regiment;" they are not fighters, however. One curious conjecture as to their function has been made. They are indigestible, and birds spare the whole army lest they should get hold of one of these tough morsels. This, it must be allowed, looks a little too strange.

Slaves the ants certainly have, but they do not make slave raids; the larvae of the inferior race are carried off and hatched out. The crowning marvel, however, is that the British slave owning ant, and he alone, makes his slaves fight for him.—London Spectator.

CHILDREN IN THE HOME.

They Bring Anxiety, but Very Much More Comfort.

The children of the family—one is apt to look on them as burdens, bothers and expenses.

When the baby comes, be it ever so welcome, the mother has more work to do. As it grows into childhood and on to maturity it is more and more care, worry and expense.

And so the little children, those innocent trespassers, are borne with as patiently as possible until they grow to a successful manhood or womanhood.

Few stop to think deeply about this, or it would be plainly seen how erroneous the impression.

The children of the family, instead of being burdens, are burden bearers; small saviors who are daily means of grace, and who lead the world worn parents once more into the paths of innocence and peace.

A baby's tiny hand clasped around his mother's finger has stilled heart throbs of sorrow and of bitter trouble; a baby's arms around his father's neck have brought to the man's weary brain a renewal of that love which is all that makes life livable.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

BLOWING OUT A CANDLE.

The Effect a Puff of Breath Has on the Flame.

A burning candle is a gas manufactory on a small scale. The wax or tallow is converted by the heat of the flame into gas, and in that form enters into chemical combination with the oxygen of the surrounding air.

This chemical union causes a very high rise in temperature in the elements concerned. In fact, it produces what we know as flame of fire, which is simply the white hot molecules of carbon and oxygen. The gas making process is started by the match in lighting the candle and is afterward continued by the flame itself.

Our breath acts in three way: (1) It carries away the particles of gas bodily. (2) It lowers their temperature at the same time, so that they are no longer capable of entering into chemical union with the oxygen. (3) The breath contains carbonic acid gas, which is incapable of supporting combustion and so helps to extinguish the flame.

Betting For a Friend.

A gentleman was requested by a lady to put her a tenner on a certain horse if he fancied it. Now, he did not fancy the animal nor back it and was greatly surprised to see it win. Of course he was pleased, but his satisfaction was interrupted by the reflection that the lady would doubtless imagine that her tenner had been invested. The trainer inquired the price—20 to 1. Though a poor man, he was—and is, I should say—so kindly and scrupulous that he would not disappoint his friend, and sent her £200, which he could exceedingly ill afford. Doubtless to this day she has no knowledge of the truth.—London Sporting News.

The Passing of Chivalry.

When gallantry prevailed in the south no woman was allowed to carry home a bundle of any kind. If any gentleman caught one in the act of lugging a purchase from some shop to her domicile he felt in duty bound to tip his hat, make low obeisance and beg the privilege of acting as her expressman. This common courtesy was accepted of all men in the spirit in which a queen would allow a vassal to serve her. Nowadays southern women, like their northern sisters, tote their own packages.—New York Press.

Three Very Good Reasons.

Candid Minister—Good morning, Janet. I am sorry to hear you did not like my preaching on Sunday last. What was the reason? Janet—I had three verra guid reasons, sir. Firstly, ye read yer sermon; secondly, ye did na read it weel, and, thirdly, it was na worth readin' at a'!—London Tit-Bits.

Crushed.

"Very well, sir," said Dr. Quack after his quarrel with the undertaker. "I'll make you sorry for this."

"What are you going to do," asked the undertaker—"retire from practice?"—Exchange.

THE RAILROAD FIREMAN.

Building a Fire In a Locomotive Is Not an Easy Job.

The average citizen manages to set the house in an uproar every time he has to make a fire in the heater, but his job is a trifle in comparison with what a railroad fireman faces when a new fire has to be built in a locomotive. As a starter about 200 pounds of wood are necessary to fire up the ordinary engine. The wood used is old railroad ties cut into convenient blocks. When the fire box has been lined with wood it is drenched with oil, and the match is applied.

As soon as the fire gains headway forced draft is applied, the operation necessary being performed in the roundhouse, where all apparatus for quickly producing high temperature is at hand. When a good bed of blazing wood has been produced the fireman gets busy with his shovel, placing coal in even layers over the flames. This part of the work is hard on the back, and the aggrieved individual whose woes are evident to the whole block when he labors with the heater would go down and out in the first minute at it. Under the forced draft it is only a few minutes before the coal has been reduced to a sheet of embers at white heat, and by this time there is enough steam pressure generated to permit of the locomotive being moved under its own power.

Continuous resort to the shovel on the part of the fireman does the rest. It is only about once a month that a new fire is built in a locomotive while in service. The balance of the time the fire is kept alight by being banked when the iron horse is not on the road.—Philadelphia Record.

THE HAIR COMB.

It Was In Remote Times Used In Religious Ceremonies.

It would be curious to know what mystic meaning our forefathers attached to the simple act of combing the hair. We learn from old church records that the hair of the priest or bishop was combed several times during services by one of the inferior clergy, but what such a queer proceeding signified no one knows. The comb is also mentioned as one of the implements used during high mass, but only when sung by a bishop. Mass combs of the precious metals are still reckoned as the most valuable possessions of some European churches, though they are of no use in modern ceremonies. Besides the gold and silver combs, the poorer churches had them of ivory, iron, horn and even wood. Combs especially known to antiquarians are those of St. Neot, St. Dunstan and St. Malachias. That formerly belonging to St. Thomas, the martyr of Canterbury, is still kept in the church at Thetford; that of St. Cuthbert, "the woman hater," at Durham cathedral.

From sundry references in old legends to the use of the comb in divinations and from its appearance in combinations with pagan emblems on rudely sculptured stones in many of the old countries, it seems probable that it was a widely known pagan device and one that was highly venerated.—London Standard.

The Girdle of Old.

Howell quotes as familiar a French proverb, "Il a quitte sa ceinture" (He has given up his girdle), which intimated as much as if he had become bankrupt or had all his estate forfeited, it being the ancient law of France that when any man upon some offense had the penalty of confiscation inflicted upon him "he used before the tribunal to give up his girdle, implying thereby that the girdle held everything that belonged to a man's estate, as his budget of money and writings, the keys of his house, with his sword, dagger and gloves." The fact that the girdle was used as a purse had much to do with its importance in general appreciation. We have an English proverb confirmatory of this appreciation. It is said, "Ungirt, unblest," and that it was in very common use is clear from the frequency with which the phrase occurs in old out of the way literature.—Chambers' Journal.

Flowers of Good Cheer.

Although Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes never practiced medicine, those who knew him intimately say that he cheered more sinking invalids, cured more sick people and did more good, even from a medical standpoint, than many of his young physician friends. The secret of his power lay in his overflowing cheerfulness and kindness of heart. He scattered "flowers of good cheer" wherever he went. With him optimism was a creed. "Mirth is God's medicine," he declared. "Everybody ought to bathe in it. Grim care, moroseness, anxiety—all the rust of life—ought to be scoured off by the oil of mirth."

Identified.

"What has become," asked the occasional guest, "of the pretty black eyed girl who used to wait at that table over in the corner?"

"What pretty black eyed girl?" frigidly inquired the young woman with the snub nose and prominent chin.

"If I remember rightly, she had a little bit of a mole on one cheek."

"Oh, that girl with the blotch on her face? I think somebody married her."—New York Press.

The Bostonian's Incidental Remark.

He—Will you marry me? She—No, thank you. He—I thought perhaps you wouldn't. How do you like that continued story that is running now in the Atlantic?—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

However things may seem, no evil thing is a success, and no good thing is a failure.—Longfellow.

A GOOD WIDE YAWN.

It Is a Splendid Reviver For the Whole Body.

A good, wide, open mouthed yawn is a splendid thing for the whole body. A yawn is nature's demand for rest. Some people think they only yawn because they are sleepy, but this is not so. You yawn because you are tired. You may be sleepy also, but that is not the real cause of your yawning. You are sleepy because you are tired, and you yawn because you are tired.

Whenever you feel like yawning just yawn. Don't try to suppress it because you think it is impolite to yawn. Put your hand over your mouth if you want to, but let the yawn come. And if you are where you can stretch at the same time that you yawn just stretch and yawn. This is nature's way of stretching and relaxing the muscles.

Don't be afraid to open your mouth wide and yawn and stretch whenever you feel like it. Indeed, if you are very tired, but do not feel like yawning, there is nothing that will rest you so quickly as to sit on a straight back chair, and, lifting your feet from the floor, push them out in front of you as far as possible, stretch the arms, put the head back, open the mouth wide and make yourself yawn.

Those tense nerves will relax, the contracted muscles will stretch and the whole body will be rested. Do this two or three times when you are tired and see what it will do for you.

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BALCOM & LLOYD

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT THE THIRD.

A RICH MAN'S SON, BUT MADE HIS OWN WAY IN THE WORLD.

A Successful Inventor and a Director in Many Corporations.—Now He May Become a Diplomatist as First Secretary of the U. S. Embassy at Berlin.

The report is that Cornelius Vanderbilt, not long after March 4th will become, instead of a busy young inventor, a busy young diplomatist, accredited to the court of his great and good friend, Emperor William II of Germany, as First Secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin. If the report is true it may be taken for granted that Mr. Vanderbilt will be as busy a diplomatist as he has been as an inventor.

That's the way he's built—just as his father was before him. The second Cornelius Vanderbilt was during his life about as hardworking a man, rich or poor, as there was in New York. He was a director in something like fifty corporations and he gave his attention to the details of the business of each.

It was well known to his friends that the second Cornelius Vanderbilt would not accept an office in any organization simply for the purpose of lending to it his name. If he could not take for want of time a personal interest in its affairs he declined to become an officer of it.

At 31 the third Cornelius Vanderbilt is very much a chip from the old block. He is a director in just twenty corporations, among which are the Allis-Chalmers Company, American-Asiatic Steamship Company, Audit Company of New York, Illinois Central Railroad, Interborough Rapid Transit Company, Lackawanna Steel Company, Marine National Bank of Buffalo, Mexican Telegraph Co., Mutual Bank, Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, National Park Bank, Provident Loan Society of New York, Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, Subway Realty Co., United States Mortgage and Trust Co., Windsor Trust Company and Yorkville Bank.

This young man, who is not overwealthy as great wealth is counted in these days, is said to hold offices of trust in more of the country's great corporations, financial and industrial, than any other man of his age in the United States. Harry Payne Whitney, who married Mr. Vanderbilt's elder sister, Gertrude, is said to come next as a director in nineteen corporations. Alfred Gwynne, Cornelius Vanderbilt's younger brother and the inheritor of the bulk of his father's estate, holds a directorship in nine corporations, most of them in the Adirondacks, while William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., a cousin of Cornelius, is a director in just two.

But the difference between Cornelius Vanderbilt and his brothers, brother-in-law and cousin is that he had no rich father to stand sponsor for him to graybeards in the directorates of the corporations. He was accepted as a fellow director, by men old enough to be his father, at his face value and through no influence other than that of his personal qualifications.

His father was dead long before the young man was invited by a single corporation to give to it his advice in the management of millions. But had the father been alive the son could have got no recommendation from him. The two were not even on speaking terms when the father died a half dozen years ago. And the whole country knows why.

It knows how the young man, who would naturally have succeeded to the headship of the great house of Vanderbilt, fell in love with a girl of his own station and made her his wife in spite of all the father's stubborn opposition and in spite of the threat of disinheritance, a threat made good in his father's will, under which the second son got nearly $50,000,000 and the eldest son got a half million outright and a full million in trust, the principal to go to his children at his death.

That was the fortune with which young Cornelius Vanderbilt started to make his way in the world. To be sure, his brother Alfred gave him about six of the $50,000,000 he received under the will, in order that Cornelius's share should be equal to that of the other brothers and sisters. That gift included, the fortune of the practically disinherited son is estimated now to be about $8,000,000; but that gift came as a compromise some time after the father's death.

When the young man first attracted the attention of some of the world's greatest financiers, his interests were not such as of themselves to bring about his election to the directorate of a single corporation. Some of the father's best friends, who believed that the young man didn't get a square deal, kept their eyes on him, and after he had been wearing the jeans of a mechanic in the shops of the New York Central railroad for some time, and had proved that he was there for business and not fun, they concluded that he had in him the stuff of which men are made and he was invited to sit at the council board of some of the kings of finance.

He recommended himself, and never yet has he failed to make good his recommendation. The president of one of the great corporations of which he is a director thus spoke of him the other day:

"Cornelius Vanderbilt is, in most ways, the best director we have. When he came among us he said nothing and kept his ears open. Every now and then he would come around and ask questions, not of a general, but of a special character. He always wanted to know about some particular end of the business.

"He went about the gathering of his knowledge as carefully and thoroughly as if he were a conscientious salaried employee. He mastered one detail after another, until to-day I believe he knows as much about the business as I do.

"I am a director in one or two other corporations of whose boards he is a member, and I found that he was doing the same thing there. I don't believe there's a man in New York, young or old, who knows as much about all the corporations with which he is connected as Cornelius Vanderbilt.

"His is in no sense a brilliant mind. He is not as brilliant, for instance, as his brother-in-law, Harry Whitney, who is one of the most brilliant young fellows I ever knew; but young Vanderbilt has the get there requisites.

"He is as stubborn as ever his father was, and once he takes hold of a proposition he'll never let up until he knows all about it. This characteristic and his great conscientiousness make him a mighty good man in any board of directors."

Young Vanderbilt was graduated from Yale with the class of '95. He stood somewhere above the middle of his class, was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity and the Scroll and Key senior society. He was one of the quiet, retiring men of the class and did not particularly distinguish himself in anything.

In his junior year his classmates insisted that he take a place on the junior promenade committee. He said he didn't want the job, but that didn't matter. His fellows saw that he got it and he served.

To some of his friends the young man seemed to keep out of things for fear that his name or his father's wealth might bring honors to him which, had he been Smith or Brown, he wouldn't get at all. He wanted to win college distinction on his merits.

He did this in his senior year. Although a student in the academic, or classical, course, he took, in his last year, a special course in mechanical engineering at the Sheffield Scientific School. There he was in his element and he handled tools and machinery in a way that astonished his instructors.

That he might carry on his work to the best possible advantage he fitted up a machine shop of his own and worked in it about all his spare time. Yet so quietly was this done that hardly ten men in his class knew anything about it.

In the year following his graduation young Vanderbilt was so much in the company of Miss Grace Wilson, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, that the social gossips said that the announcement of their engagement would be but a matter of a short time. The dames of rumor were still speculating as to when the engagement would be announced when fashionable society was jolted with the statement that young Vanderbilt's father and mother were irreconcilably opposed to any such marriage.

Society wondered why, and is still wondering, for that matter. To be sure, the young woman was somewhat older than the young man, but that seemed to be no good reason for so bitter an opposition to the match. She was then, and still is, one of the most beautiful women in New York. She has golden brown hair, large dark eyes and an exquisite figure.

Her family, a Southern one, is as good as any in the land. One sister married Sir Michael Henry Herbert, the late British Ambassador to the United States, and another married the late Ogden Goelet. Her elder brother married a daughter of Mrs. Astor, and the younger married into the exclusive Mason family of Boston.

Furthermore, she had a brilliant mind, was highly accomplished and her father was wealthy. What was the matter? To what did young Vanderbilt's parents object? To this day only a very few have learned the real cause of the opposition.

One day father and son had a very plain talk. Both became angry.

When it was over the son knew that he was to be as nearly disinherited as could well be arranged, and the father knew that he had a son whose will was as strong as his own and who was going to marry the girl he loved.

Then followed the incident which has never before been set down in type and shows something of the stuff of which this young man is made.

The Wilson residence is a dozen blocks down Fifth avenue from the great Vanderbilt mansion at the northwest corner of Fifty-seventh street. Young Vanderbilt went straight from the interview with his father to the Wilson house and asked to see Richard T. Wilson. To the old gentleman, without waste of words, he said:

"Mr. Wilson, I have received your permission to marry your daughter. When you gave it to me I had expectations of a considerable fortune.

"My father has just informed me that if I marry Grace he will practically disinherit me. That of course, does not in any way change my intentions, but I want you to know just how things stand, so that if you object to a poor son-in-law you may make those objections known."

The white haired, white bearded banker has always been greatly devoted to his children, their wishes, as a rule, being his laws. The manliness of the young fellow sitting across the drawing room appealed strongly to him and he replied:

"My boy, I am glad you've come to me with this story. If the change in your prospects doesn't matter to you, I guess it won't matter to Gracie, and I am sure it won't make the slightest difference to me. If you can't earn enough for two, I guess I've got enough for you both. Now don't let this bother you too much, and you'd better go tell Grace all about it."

Young Vanderbilt took his future father-in-law's suggestion and was quite as out-spoken with his betrothed as he had been with her father. The disinheriting story didn't bother Miss Wilson any, and they were married in the summer of 1896.

His grandfather, whose name he bears, had gone to Saratoga on his honeymoon, and young Vanderbilt took his bride to the same place. After a summer spent at Newport and elsewhere young Vanderbilt told his wife that he'd have to go to work, and he got a job in the operating department of the New York Central Railroad.

He worked in the shops for a considerable time, became acquainted with the practical working of every part of a locomotive, and qualified as a locomotive engineer. Then he went into the office of the chief engineer and did draughting for a while.

His particular bent was to reduce the cost and weight of a locomotive, and he gave his entire attention, finally, to that subject. In order that he might better prosecute his work, he left the employ of the road, and took an office of his own at 100 Broadway.

There he set up drawing tables and worked by himself for a considerable time. When his friends asked him what he was doing, he laughingly said he was trying to find out how much he didn't know.

One day, however, everybody knew what he had been doing, for it was announced from Washington that a patent had been granted to him on a locomotive firebox, which could be removed so much more easily than the old firebox that it was practically a portable concern. It was tried on several of the New York Central locomotives, and found to work with great success. It is now in use on most of the freight engines owned by that road.

That was the first production of the young inventor. Not long afterward he got another patent on a cylindrical tender, which was regarded as so great an improvement over the old oblong affair that after it had been thoroughly tested by the engineers of the Harriman system of railroads, it was adopted for use on all the heavy engines of the Harriman lines.

His latest invention, for which a patent has been applied for, is a tender built in the form of an ellipse instead of a cylinder. The advantage of this form of tender over the cylindrical form is that it is low enough to receive water from the intakes along the line of any railroad. It weighs less and therefore costs less to build than any other tender known.

In eight years Mr. Vanderbilt has demonstrated that he can earn a very comfortable living by his own endeavors. From the three inventions named and from the three improvements on the inventions of others, all having to do with locomotives, he gets a large income. He has moved his office and draughting room from 100 Broadway to the top floor of 30 Pine street, and he attends to his work as closely as any man in New York.

When it was announced that he was to be appointed First Secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin many persons were surprised that the life of a diplomatist should appeal to a machinist and inventor. The fact is, however, that Mr. Vanderbilt has long had something of a desire to enter the diplomatic service, and his wife has encouraged him in this desire.

And here it may be stated that Mrs. Vanderbilt has given the greatest sympathy and heartiest encouragement to all her husband's undertakings. It is almost literally true that they have worked together on whatever he has undertaken.

Practically all the married life of Mrs. Vanderbilt's elder sister, Lady Herbert, was spent with her husband in the diplomatic service of England, and what Mrs. Vanderbilt saw of the life rather appealed to her. It was known as far back as 1900, when Mr. Vanderbilt made his entrance into politics as a delegate to the Republican State convention at Saratoga, that he would not be averse to a diplomatic billet.

Ever since his majority he has had a serious notion—he is a serious minded young man—that all young Americans ought to take a proper and healthy interest in politics. The Republican organization of New York county has been quite ready to give him a Congressional nomination several times, but he has always declined, very positively in the last campaign, saying that he felt that he was rather too young and too inexperienced to make the kind of Representative in Congress he thought all Representatives ought to be.

He has held but one public office, that of Civil Service Commissioner, by appointment of Mayor Low. He resigned the office near the end of Mayor Low's term.

As Mr. Vanderbilt had an early notion that young Americans ought to take an interest in politics, so he had the notion that young men, particularly wealthy young men, ought to give some service to the National Guard, the nation's great reserve force in time of war.

He looked over the New York regiments and finally decided to enlist in the Twelfth. When he made known his desire to join that regiment a commission as Second Lieutenant was offered to him, and he accepted it after a season of careful study of tactics and the passing of the necessary examination.

Not long ago the First Lieutenancy in was promoted. In his examination he re- his company was made vacant, and he received the highest possible rating. At the army manoeuvres last fall at Manassas Mr. Vanderbilt served with his regiment and took all the hard knocks that came his way, and they were not a few.

Every member of the Vanderbilt family, except the second and the third Cornelius, has been interested in and owned fast horses. The old Commodore loved a trotting horse better than almost anything he knew. The same was true of his son William H.

William K. Vanderbilt owns a stable of running horses which he is racing in France, and Frederick W. and George Vanderbilt are also somewhat interested in horses. The second Cornelius Vanderbilt and his eldest son did not seem to inherit this great love for the horse.

Instead, young Cornelius finds his sport in yachting. He has been rear commodore of the New York Yacht Club for several years, and he owns the fine steam yacht North Star, named after the boat owned by old Commodore Vanderbilt, as well as the seventy-foot sloop Rainbow and the steam ferryboat Mirage.

The North Star is one of the finest steam yachts owned by an American. She was built at Barrow, England, in 1893, for the late William Clark, the thread manufacturer. She was formerly called the Sybarite. She is 233 feet long, 29 feet beam, and has a gross tonnage of 818. She was designed by W. C. Story and is fitted with triple expansion engines. Early in the fall she was laid up for the winter at Gourock, near Glasgow.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt have lived mostly in leased town houses, but last month Mr. Vanderbilt bought the O. H. P. Belmont house at 677 Fifth avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth street, adjoining the house of former Vice-President Morton. The reported price was $450,000, and there the Vanderbilts will make their permanent city home.

It is a four story brownstone structure, with a frontage of fifty feet, and is right in what has been called the Vanderbilt section of the avenue. William K. Vanderbilt's house is at the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-second street; William K. Vanderbilt, Jr's., at the next door north, while the so called twin Vanderbilt houses, those occupied by William Douglas Sloane, whose wife is young Cornelius Vanderbilt's aunt, and that of George W. Vanderbilt, occupy the next block south to the one on which William K. Vanderbilt's house is.

Although Cornelius Vanderbilt and his father were never reconciled, it was pleasing news to all their friends when the announcement came over the ocean from London last June that the young man and his wife had become reconciled to his mother. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., was staying at Claridge's, with her younger daughter, Gladys. Young Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt came over from Paris and put up at the same hotel. The older and the younger matron met one morning in a corridor of the hotel, and the elder stopped, looked at her daughter-in-law smilingly for a moment, and then the two women embraced.

The Duchess of Roxburghe, young Mrs. Vanderbilt's niece, Princess Hatzfeldt, who was the adopted daughter of the late Collis P. Huntingdon, and other American women, saw the episode, and they lost no time in spreading the tidings. The older and younger Mrs. Vanderbilt were seen much together after that, and no one who knows them doubts now that the old wound has been healed and each has concluded to forget an unpleasant past.

It was said at the time that Cornelius Vanderbilt's two children, Cornelius, Jr., born on April 30, 1898, and Grace, born Sept. 25, 1899, had not a little to do with bringing about the reconciliation. They are particularly attractive children, and the dowager Mrs. Vanderbilt has not hesitated to show her fondness for them. It was through them, it was said, that the mother and son, for the last five years, got most of their news of each other.

The German Emperor, to whose court it is supposed Mr. Vanderbilt is soon to be accredited, has shown every possible evidence of favor to both the young man and his wife on the occasion of their recent visits to Germany. He has dined aboard their yacht and they have been his guests on shore. When Prince Henry of Prussia was here, a few years ago, a luncheon given by young Mrs. Vanderbilt was the only private function he attended.

It must be said, however, that both young Mr. Vanderbilt and his wife shine by rather a reflected glory. The German Emperor was a very warm friend of the late Ogden Goelet and his wife, who is Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister; and it was thru Mrs. Goelet that Mrs. Vanderbilt met the Emperor.

The luncheon given to Prince Henry by Mrs. Vanderbilt, was really for Mrs. Goelet, because she was at the time in mourning for her husband. No one doubts, however, that Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, for themselves, will be very markedly personae gratae at the German court.—Sunday Sun.

LOU DILLON'S WELCOME TO CALIFORNIA.

Lou Dillon is going back to California to spend the winter. Mr. C. K. G. Billings wired the great reinsman, Budd Doble, at San Jose, recently, asking if he could take the world's champion trotter under his care, and Mr. Doble replied that he could. A letter followed from Mr. Billings telling how he desired the queen of all trotters kept and Mr. Doble immediately began preparing apartments for her at the San Jose track. Mr. Doble has prepared a luxurious place for her at his stables at Agricultural Park, and when she arrives the San Jose track will have an attraction that will draw thousands of people who will want to see the champion mare taking her exercise while guided by the hands of the veteran reinsman who drove the mighty Dexter 2:17¼, the great Goldsmith Maid 2:14, and the peerless Nancy Hanks 2:04 to the championship records of their times, and who developed and raced last year his own horse, Kinney Lou 2:07¾, the fastest entire son of the champion of all trotting sires, McKinney 2:11¼. The track at San Jose is one of the best and safest on the Pacific Coast, and the climate of the Santa Clara valley cannot be surpassed on earth. In its balmy air and with an opportunity to often nibble the toothsome native grasses of California, now nearly six inches high, and to have the very pick of the famous hay and grain produced in that state, Lou Dillon will quickly "respond to the treatment" and by the opening of the racing season of 1905 be able and ready to lower all her former records. The horsemen of California hail the presence of the queen of trotters to her native heath and hope that her owner will make his contemplated visit to California this winter an extended one. He will find the latch string out on every horseman's door and carry home with him their best wishes for a series of triumphs during the season of 1905 that will exceed those of previous years.

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DEATH FEAST FOR YA-I-E-NOH.

MRS. CONVERSE, THE "ONE-WHO-WATCHES-OVER-US," MOURNED.

Indians Commemmorate the Woman Whom They Made a Chief and Who Devoted Her Life and Fortune to Them. —Joseph Keppler Describes the Ceremonies.

Joseph Keppler, of Puck, returned recently to his Staten Island home from a trip to Western New York, where he attended one of the most memorable gatherings of New York reservation Indians ever held in the State. It was the "Adia-Kow-Ha," or Death Feast, of Mrs. Harriet Maxwell Converse, who died suddenly in her apartments in New York just a year ago.

Mrs. Converse had devoted her fortune and the best years of her life to promoting the welfare of Indians, particularly the Indians of the New York reservations. In heading off legislation adverse to their interests, in promoting legislation calculated to be of benefit to them, in protecting them from injustice and illegal encroachments, in extricating them from difficulties, in advising them, teaching them and influencing them to right ways of living Mrs. Converse from very early girlhood was indefatigable. Her father and her grandfather had been notable for their friendly interest in the Indians. Both were adopted, according to the Indian patriarchial ceremonies, into the Seneca tribe. The grandfather, Thomas Maxwell, was adopted by Red Jacket and was a member of the Wolf clan. The father, Thomas Maxwell, Jr., was adopted into the Deer clan. Mrs. Converse herself was adopted into the Snipe clan, and was made a chief.

The Indians of the New York reservation fairly idolized her. Her lightest word was law to them. They called her Ya-i-e-noh, which means "she who watches over us." When the news of her sudden death spread among them, a year ago last month, it came to every Indian like a personal disaster. At Mrs. Converse's funeral in New York the grief of the Indians present and the solemn ritual of their funeral services performed by Crow, the "preacher," as they call him of the Indians, were particularly impressive and affecting.

But the great Indian ceremony, the Death Feast, given when any one of peculiar eminence among them dies, was not given in memory of Mrs. Converse last year. The Indian custom is that this solemnity shall take place on the tenth day after the death of the person who is mourned. But the custom also provides that in case the tenth day falls upon any regular feast day or reunion, then the "Adia-Kow-Ha" shall be postponed until one year from the date of the death. So the death feast of Mrs. Converse was postponed until Nov. 18, 1904, the first anniversary of her death.

For many years Joseph Keppler has been a student of Indian customs and traditions. His interest in the welfare of the New York Indians is second only to that which distinguished Mrs. Converse, and now that their "Ya-i-e-noh" is gone, they in a large measure turn to Mr. Keppler to take her place. He has been adopted into the Wolf tribe. He can understand and speak with some proficiency the Seneca language. When seen at his home at Stapleton, Staten Island, Mr Keppler talked freely of the peculiar ceremony which he had just attended.

"It certainly was a very impressive event," he said, "to one who has some knowledge of Indian customs and Indian faith. They are devout believers in the immortality of the soul, as you know. The time fixed by custom among them—ten days after the decease—for holding the death feast has to do with this faith of theirs. They believe that ten days after life is extinct the spirit of the dead person hovers about the scene of its earthly abode.

"They believe also that sometimes, in the case of a life that is suddenly cut off in youth, the spirit returns and reanimates the body. For that reason they make a hole in the grave that the spirit may have ready access to the body, and they also leave food by the grave that the reanimated body may have sustenance. All these, however, are rather symbolical observances than otherwise. But the final departure from earth, on the part of the spirit, is believed to be on the tenth day after death.

"The Indians believe also that the spirit returns to earth on the anniversaries of death, so in case other customs prevent the celebration of the death feast on the tenth day, it is postponed, as in this case of Mrs. Converse, to the first anniversary.

"The scene of the Death Feast in this instance was on the Cattaraugus reservation in Erie county. It was held in the Snipe Clan's Long House, which is back in the country about a mile and a half from Lawton's Station on the Erie railroad. The Long House is a plain frame structure with two doors placed diagonally opposite each other in corners of the house. Through one door the women enter and leave, and through the other the men. There is but one room in the building, about 30 feet long by 20 or 25 feet wide. In one end of it—the women's end—there is a huge open fireplace, in the other there is a stove. There are fixed benches all around the sides of the room, but on this occasion extra benches were brought in and placed in rows down the center. There are no backs to the benches. These central seats were for the Snipe Clan, who were the chief mourners."

"I got there on Thursday, the day before the feast. For several days before runners had been out summoning people to the feast. There are eight tribes, or clans, you know—the Wolf, the Deer, the Turtle, the Bear, the Heron, the Beaver, the Hawk and the Snipe. These clans are each divided into two groups—the elders and the young men. To each of these clans and groups runners had gone out conveying the message of the Snipe clan announcing the 'Adia-Kow-Ha.'"

"The runners do not go in the old way on foot through the forest, of course. They go by any way they can get there—on foot, in wagons, or even by railroad.

"When I got there, all about the vicinity of the Long House you could hear the clump, clump, clump of the heavy wooden pestles pounding up the corn in the big tree trunk mortars. These mortars are made of a section about three feet long of a tree that may be a foot and a half or two feet in diameter dug out to within a foot or six inches of the bottom, with a rim left around the outside that is two or three inches thick. The pestles are great heavy smashers several feet long with both ends left thick and massive, so that they may be reversed. The middle part is cut and rounded down so that it may be readily grasped by the hands.

"It is tedious and heavy work braying corn to meal in this way. Sometimes three Indians, each with a heavy pestle, worked at one mortar. This requires quick, alert action. If the striking pestle is not withdrawn before the other comes down with a smash, it is hit, of course, and then the handle flies back and is pretty sure to hurt somebody, the person holding it, most likely. So there is required a certain rhythm in swinging the pestles, and to keep the time beat a sort of droning chant accompanies the work.

"This was the sound I heard about the Long House on Thursday afternoon and evening. It is the old Indian way of preparing cornmeal—the way that they have done it for hundreds of years back, long before they ever saw or heard of a white man. They are intelligent enough to know its inconvenience and imperfections. Don't make any mistake about that. They like mill ground flour and meal and use it on all ordinary occasions. But at these ancient ceremonies the old way that they got from their forefathers is the only way that will do.

"They bray the corn and the wheat and they make the cakes and the Indian bread for these occasions just as it was made on the day Capt. John Smith and his company invaded Virginia. The bread is peculiar when it is done—a dark but by no means doughy mass and very nutritious. They put the brayed corn and whole beans right out of the pod into a kettle and boil them together for hours. When the bread is done the beans appear scattered all the way thru it like raisins in a cake.

"Well these preparations on Thursday went on until after dark. Then they began again before daybreak on the morning of the feast day. Great piles of wood had been cut and heaped up, and near the Long House were half a dozen big kettles with fires roaring under them in the morning and Indian women working busily about them. In these kettles soup was made and corn was boiled. Soon after daybreak the Indians summoned by the women began to arrive. They came in all sorts of ways. Some of them came in from wagons and those who were more prosperous in buggies.

"Many came straggling in on foot after walks in some instances of ten or fifteen miles. They were dressed in all sorts of farm costumes, but only the older women wore any of the old Indian garments and ornaments. A number of these had on the historical red and blue leggings reaching from the feet up above the bottoms of their short skirts. There is a bead work border around the bottoms of the leggings and in many cases it is very artistically and neatly done.

"It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the feast began. There were then assembled in the Long House, I should think, between 200 and 300 people—men, women and children. The members of the Snipe clan, the chief mourners and the hosts of the occasion, occupied the central benches. The rest were disposed about the room haphazard fashion, save that the women were in one end and the men in the other.

"George Chief, the English name he has adopted, is the chief or head man of the Snipe clan. He is tall, straight as an arrow and bears the burden of nearly 70 years wonderfully well. He is a veteran of the civil war and a man of decided force. It was he, as chief mourner, who gave the signal for the opening of the ceremonies. He did this by simply bowing gravely to Chester Lay. Chester Lay is a head man of the Wolf clan. He is a Government interpreter and census taker. His Indian name is "Ho-Do-Au-Tchia," meaning "Bearer of the Earth."

"At this time all the food had been brought in and was arranged on benches by the fireplace at the women's end of the room The kettles filled with soup, the Indian bread and cakes and the presents to be distributed by the Snipe clan among the other mourners—all these were there in waiting. There was a deep and very impressive silence in the room when Ho-Do-Au-Tchia' rose in response to the signal that all was ready. He spoke in the Seneca language, which is a very sonorous and musical tongue, by the way.

"'Now we have all met together,' he said, 'and we, the elder brothers, condole with the younger brothers the great loss they have met in the death of Ya-i-e-noh. She was like a great tree in the forest. Her strength supported us. Like spreading branches she sheltered us and protected us. Her kindness and tenderness were like blossoms. And now the tree is cut down. The branches shelter us no more. The leaves and the blossoms are all withered and dead.'

"By this time nearly all the women and even many of the men were in tears. Ho-Do-Au-Tchia talked for nearly half an hour recounting the good deeds Mrs. Converse had done for the Indians. Then Chief William Crow spoke. He is a head man and the 'preacher,' as he is called. It was he who performed the Indian burial ritual at Mrs. Converse's funeral in New York.

He expounds to the Indians the doctrines of "Ga-Nia-Deio," or "Beautiful Lake," as his name would be translated—the great Seneca prophet and teacher of over a hundred years ago who did so much good by warning the Indians against the snares and temptations of the white men's civilization—the drinking, the fiddle playing and the gambling. Chief Crow, as the expounder of this prophet's doctrine, holds high eminence among the Senecas.

"'We ought all,' Chief Crow said, 'to thank the Great Spirit for having sent that good woman among his people as the bearer of his love to them. We should ever be thankful for her good words—words that were wise, that urged all to abstain from vice and evil ways. We should thank her for her work for us among our white friends, for making us to know that which we did not know. At home or far away she was always our friend—always our Ever Watchful One.'

"Chief William Crow's speech made a great impression and the weeping broke out afresh as he went on. His appearance was very impressive, with his white hair and strongly marked features. He is about 70 years old. His Indian name is So-No-Gah. It means 'Falling Snow.'

"Job King, head man of the Beaver clan spoke, and then the food was handed around. It was brought in great bowls, and each one broke off a bit of the bread. The soup was ladled out into pails and eaten there or carried away. May Davis, head woman of the Snipe clan, was designated to distribute the presents.

"They went to the runners, to all who had assisted in preparing the feast and to those most intimately known to Mrs. Converse. The presents and the food were received in silence. To have said "thank you" would have been a sad breach of etiquette as indicating any kind of thankfulness that there should be occasion for such a ceremony. The presents consisted of knit mittens, of cloth for gowns, caps and other useful articles. It was long after dark when the feast ended and the Indians went away, evidently sad at heart, to their homes."

WOMEN SPECULATORS.

ONE OF THE SIGNIFICANT SIGHTS OF NEW YORK WHICH ONLY THE INITIATED SEE.

WHERE THEY LAY THEIR BETS ON STOCK-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Broker Says They Are Bad Losers.

Between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. a continuous procession of women may be seen streaming into the offices of New York brokers who make a specialty of catering to the feminine love for speculation. A private room is set apart for their use, and as it is equipped with rocking chairs, ornamental tables, growing plants, and in some instances divans heaped high with pillows, they feel very much at home there. The only business-like features of these rooms are the bulletin board covered with stock quotations, and the tickers.

In the office of a downtown broker there is a particularly luxurious room for the use of women patrons. As a rule 25 to 50 women may be found there, and the hum of gossip never ceases. The majority of them are hard-featured, elderly females, but here and there is seen a youthful face on which no lines have as yet been drawn by anxiety and nerve-tension. They cluster round the tickers, taking turns in reading the quotations aloud. When a woman drops the endless strip of paper another grabs it eagerly; sometimes her voice grows shrill with excitement, and again it goes away into an almost inaudible whisper. Sobs and hysterical laughter are of frequent occurrence, and excitement runs high whenever the ticker proclaims a decline in stocks in which one of the speculators is vitally interested. If she has lost heavily fans and smelling salts are brought into requisition, and in the language of the cynical youth who attends to the bulletin board, "Dere's de devil to pay!"

During the recent fluctuations in stocks the brokers were beseiged by panicy women who wished to sell out. No amount of argument could convince them it would be wiser to hang on like grim death, and their weak-kneed condition demoralized their sister speculators until the broker found himself surrounded by half a hundred women, imploring, clamoring, and making life hideous for him.

"I like the ladies, bless 'em!" he confided to a reporter who had wandered into the room, "but they're bad losers, d—— I mean very bad, and I've decided to give up this branch of the business altogether. I'll only deal with men in the future. They are philosophical, patient, and don't scare on the slightest provocation!"

Leaning against the window in a far corner of the room and staring vacantly into space was a fragile little woman who paid no heed to those around her. Occasionally she roused herself for a second and glanced at the ticker, but soon subsided into her attitude of hopelessness. A Titian-tressed actor whispered the disconsolate one's story to a friend. The poor little thing had been a swell modiste, and had managed to save $5,000. In an evil moment she listened to the glowing accounts of gains told to her by a wealthy customer who knew as little about stocks and bonds as she did about needlework. The microbe of speculation got into her blood, and she dabbled in the stock market with all the abandon of a financial infant. Her savings melted like snow before the sun; her neglected business dwindled to nothing, but even when the money had all been swallowed up she returned day after day to the office, watching the ticker as though her life depended on it. She will never again be content to cut, drape and fit, for the fascination of speculating has unfitted her for prosaic work.

Mingling with the hysterical novices are many cool speculators who possess a store of knowledge about the intricacies, or inside mysteries of the stock market. They are apparently unmoved by losses or gains, and watch the rise and fall of pet stocks with a calmness which is envied by those to whom self-control is an unknown virtue.

These women do not like newcomers in their field of action. They refuse to give tips to the unenlightened and in many ways discourage other women from entering the market.

"No, I can't give you any advice," said one of them coldly to a nervous girl who had been fluttering near the ticker for an hour. "The broker can't help you either. He'll sell you any shares you ask for, but he won't express an opinion as to whether the deal is apt to prove a good one for you. There is no primer nor code of rules to guide you to success. You must have a natural aptitude for the business, sound judgment, and a certain amount of daring, and even then it's ten to one you'll lose!"

The habitues are on cordial terms with each other—at least while herded together in the broker's room. Mutual hopes and fears make a bond between them as they stand shoulder to shoulder beside the ticker, and confidences are freely exchanged.

It is not an unusual sight to behold a sedate matron, wife of a reputable merchant being soothed and cheered by a young woman with peroxide hair, who speculates with money given to her by the husband of some confiding Grizelda; and the newly rich woman, whose head has been turned by the unwonted possession of hard cash calls her aristocratic neighbor, who has always had money, "My dear" and "My love."

Judging from the scraps of conversation that float around the room, the male relatives and protectors of feminine speculators disapprove heartily of their mania for dabbling in stocks.

"Would you believe it, dear," gurgled one woman, "My husband has threatened to sue for a separation unless I promise never to put my foot inside this place again! He calls it a bucket-shop. Such a low sort of a name, isn't it? And he says he will stop my allowance if I don't stop gambling. Men are so unreasonable! The idea of using the word 'gambling' in this connection. I think that's downright ignorance. Of course, I've dropped a pile of money here, but then I've made quite a little, too, and it's so exciting. I simply can't give it up!"

"If I had a husband like that I'd soon settle him!" commented a grim-visaged spinster, "My brother took a similar stand some months ago, although he's on 'change himself, but he was heartily sorry when I got through with him!"

"I lost $500 on Western Securities yesterday!" wailed a sad-eyed brunette, "My father was so angry. He advised me to sell out a few days ago, and I could have done so at a profit, but now the price is off three points, and I'm out about $500."

"Tough luck!" cooed a sympathizing blonde, "But time, tide and the ticket wait for no woman. After all, the great secret of this business is to know when to quit. For my part, I never plunge, no matter how tempting a deal may appear. I am content to put up a moderate amount, wisely invested, in gilt-edged bonds, and let it go at that."

The other women listened attentively to the words of the oracle. She always had phenomenal luck, and the broker himself treated her with extra deference. When she won he praised her unerring discernment, and when she lost, soothed her by dwelling on the fact that her occasional losses were trifling compared with her winnings.

But it is when a really bad slump occurs that pandemonium reigns supreme in the ranks of the women speculators. They stand before the quotation board, white-lipped and wide-eyed, watching the quick-witted boy chalk up the price-changes; then, when the worst is learned, gasping sobs fill the room, and weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth is the order of the day. The cooler and more experienced hands glance contemptuously at their suffering sisters, and gathering around one of the tables proceed to figure out how much they would have saved if they had sold short before the calamity, at the very top prices and had covered their stock at the bottom. Whenever a "rally" brings a ray of light into the darkness the weeping women are on their feet in a second, laughing hysterically, and looking once more as though life to them was full of joy; the very ticker sounds mirthful to them, and their lips move as though they were communing happily with themselves.

Another phase of the speculating mania is the eagerness with which the feminine victims seek tips. Their own broker is not willing to drop them a hint, as a rule, but they read the market reports feverishly, listen thrillingly to rumors regarding stock, no matter whether they emanate from an office boy or the director of a company, and even when they have no money to invest they haunt the broker's rooms, in which there is such an atmosphere of excitement. The strain begins to tell on them; they become as responsive to the fluctuations of stock as a good barometer is to weather changes. When the market is reported as "wildly nervous," their condition becomes an exact match for it, and the poor broker often has occasion to curse his fate when unreasonable demands are made upon him, and a crowd of women gabbling like magpies, surround him with feverish cries, "Sell! Unload! Oh, hurry, or I'm ruined! I will go to law with you unless you do something—anything—at once!"

Automobiles, hansoms and four-wheelers wait outside the brokers' offices to whirl away the enterprising women, but it often happens that the exigencies of stocks make it necessary for them to descend to the level of a street car. If they have done well they emerge wreathed in smiles, and visit some swell restaurant, where they indulge in a dainty bite, with an equally fortunate companion. But if the fates have not been propitious, they hide their sorrows from the public gaze as quickly as may be, only to reappear again the following day, buoyant and full of confidence that they are about to reap the fruits of "a good spec."

Students of human-nature find much to interest them in these private rooms. Not long ago a well-known actor called every day for a month at the office of the largest broker in this special line of business, and sat quietly in a corner watching everything that went on. Her identity was not guessed at until the occasion of her last visit, when she said gushingly to the high-priestess of the ticker: "I thank you so much! I was not a bit good on facial expression, so my manager suggested that I study from life. Because of having watched you women so closely, I can now simulate fear, horror, despair and every other emotion!" Then she quickly vanished, and therein showed her wisdom, as otherwise her face might have been disfigured, for the average woman speculator does not care to be studied, even in the interests of art.—Stanley Scott in Buffalo Sunday Express.

AMERICAN TROTTER.

Evolution of Speed is Wonderful—Breeding Farms Scattered Over Many States.

The speed evolution of the American trotters is something wonderful, when we reflect the dreary lapse of years required for all physical processes. If the modern man gradually evolved from the ape, no scientist, however speculative in prophesy, has ever told the thousands of years that must have elapsed between the man-like ape and the ape-like man. And not even Dr. Darwin in his great work on the "Descent of Man," undertakes to tell us at what stage of the development the ape developed his tail and stood on his feels. But the evolution in speed of the American trotter, or more properly the United States trotter, is the marvel of all the modern prophets of evolution. Look at the startling figures: Up to 1884, or only 20 years ago, there was not one 2.10 trotter. Now we have over 220, and during the season that ended in Memphis 32 trotters made new records of 2.10 or better.

And there is another remarkable condition. Of the 32 new 2.10 performers, 30 sires and 32 dams, all of different blood lines, are represented. There is no longer a monopoly of a few trotting families in our extreme speed list.

Nineteen of the 2.10 trotters of 1901 are by sires never before represented in the 2.10 list. This is over one-half, and includes Tiverton, 2.04½ (who trotted the fastest heat of the season), by Galileo Rex. The other 2.10 trotters by sires not heretofore represented in the 2.10 class are: George G., 2.06¼, by Homewood; Snyder McGregor, 2.07¼, by Gilman McGregor; Angiola, 2.08¼, by Gregory the Great; Aristo, 2.08¼, by Nushagak; John Taylor, 2.08¼, by Dispute; Tuna, 2.08½, by James Madison; Tom Axworthy, 2.08¾, by Axworthy; Aerolite, 2.09¼, by The Bondsman; Hal Frey, 2.09¼, by Woodsprite; Van Zant, 2.09¼, by Chime Bell; Alexander, 2.09½, by Star Duroc; Altro L., 2.09¾, by Alcantaras; John Mac, 2.09¾, by Rex Americus, 2.11¼; Kent, 2.09¾, by Wilkseward; Jim Ferry, 2.10, by Orange Wilkes; Kirkwood, Jr., 2.10, by Silverthorne; Norman B., 2.10, by Phallas, 2.13¾, the one-time champion.

It is gratifying to note the large number of breeding farms represented in the new 2.10 list, located in some 15 states.

And more gratifying than all other considerations is the fact that the season of 1904 has developed more extreme speed in the aggregate than in any season of the past and that more race meetings were held with a larger average attendance than ever before known.

The 32 new 2.10 trotters for 1904 represent a larger number by three than ever before known, the best previous number was 29, in 1902. —American Sportsman.

"Mamma, do all angels fly?" asked the simple little boy of nine.

"Yes, my son," answered his mother; "why do you ask?"

"'Cause I saw papa kiss the cook and he called his little angel. Will she fly, too?"

"Yes; the first thing in the morning."

AN OLD MAN'S TRIBUTE.

An Ohio Fruit Raiser, 78 Years Old, Cured of a Terrible Case After Ten Years of Suffering.

When suffering daily torture
From backache, rheumatic pain,
Any ill of kidneys or bladder,
Turn to Doan's Kidney Pills.
A cure endorsed by thousands.
Read an old man's tribute.

Sidney Justus, fruit dealer, of Mentor, Ohio, says: "I was cured by Doan's Kidney Pills of a severe case of kidney trouble of eight or ten years' standing. I suffered the most severe backache and other pains in the region of the kidneys. These were especially severe when stooping to lift anything, and often I could hardly straighten my back. The aching was bad in the daytime, but just as bad at night, and I was always lame in the morning. I was bothered with rheumatic pains and dropsical swelling of the feet. The urinary passages were painful, and the secretions were discolored and so free that often I had to rise at night. I felt tired all day. Half a box served to relieve me, and three boxes effected a permanent cure."

SIDNEY JUSTUS.

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Justus will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all dealers; price, fifty cents per box.

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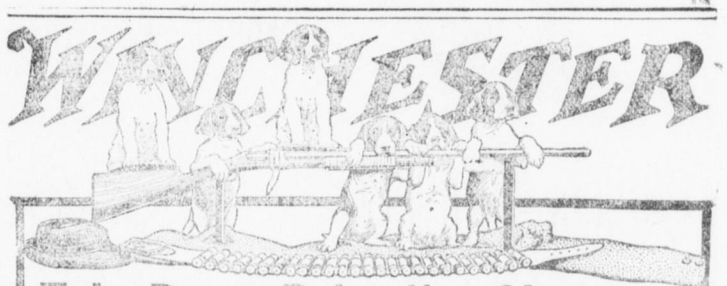

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The notion that one must pay from fifty dollars upwards in order to get a good shotgun has been pretty effectively dispelled since the advent of the Winchester Repeating Shotgun. These guns are sold within reach of almost everybody's purse. They are safe, strong, reliable and handy. When it comes to shooting qualities no gun made beats them. They are made in 12 and 16 gauge. Step into a gun store and examine one.
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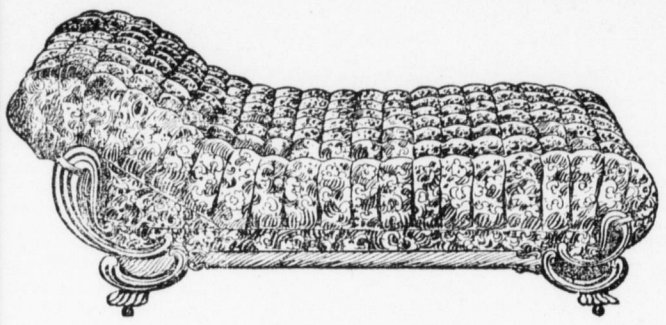

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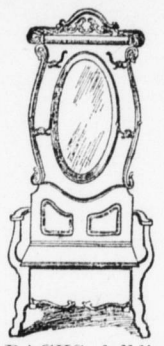

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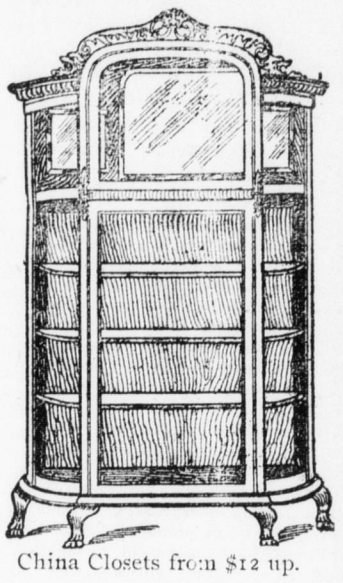


China Closets from $12 up.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

HAPPY NEW YEAR,

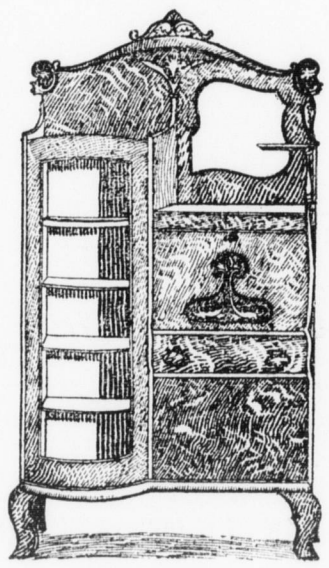
GEO. J. LaBAR'S

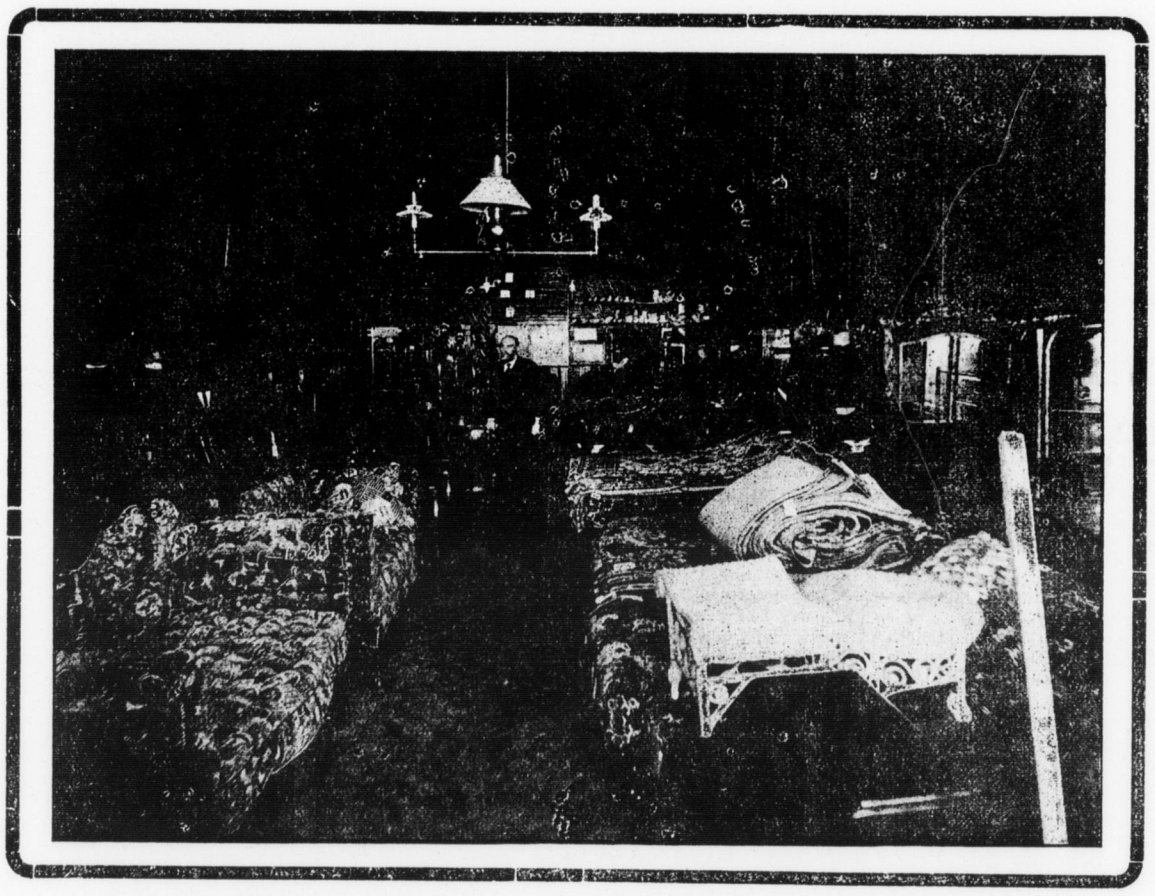
MAMMOTH FURNITURE HOUSE.

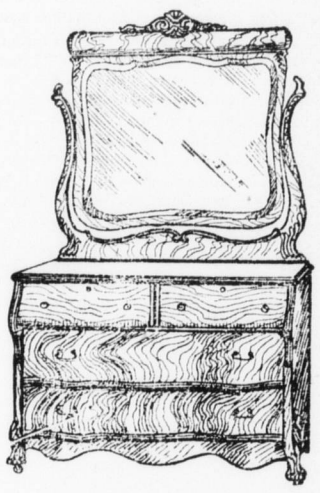
CAPACITY DOUBLED TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF PATRONS.

Never since we commenced business in the furniture line in Emporium has our business so rapidly increased as during 1904 (thanks to the kind patrons of Cameron and adjoining counties.) which has forced us to erect an addition to our already large brick store, giving us almost double the room, thereby giving us a better chance to display our

Mammoth Line of Furniture, Carpets, Etc.







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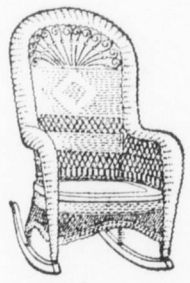


Beautiful Reed Rochers from $£.00 to $20.

We aim to meet the requirements of the public and have no kick coming—we will add a third floor if the public demands it. We are here to do business—call and see if we are not.

Thousands of Xmas Presents.

All you have to do is to take a trip through our Wondcaland of Bargains. You will be astontshed. There is no need of going to Buffalo, Olean or any other old town. We can and will meet them all in both style and prices.

Parlor Tables, all sizes, shapes and prices.

TURKISH CHAIRS Upholstered in Veronica Beautifnl designs at low prices.

CHIFFONIEES in new designs and handy as a pocket in a shirt.

MISSION CHAIRS Leather, the popular chair of the day. Large line and more coming. Large, Easy Chairs and Rockers, upholstered in leather. Fine assortment at all prices.

CHINA SETS One hundred pieces, beautiful designs and magnificent decorations, $5.0; $6.50; $8.50; $10.00; $11 50; $15.00; $25.00. The very best and most complete line in the county.

TOILET SETS Four, ten and twelve pieces, $2.50; $3.50; $5.50; $6.50; $8.50, and $10.00. Big bargains.

MATTRESSES. Good, honest Cotton Mattresses, all grade and prices.

CARPET SWEEPERS Don't forget we sell tee Bissell Carpet Sweeper. It always pleases the good wife. Any of these articles will be appreciated and enjoyed as a present.

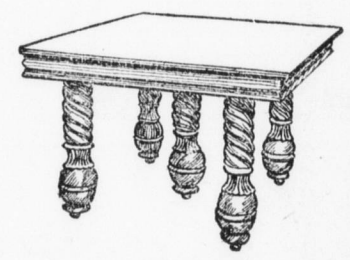
LACE CURTAINS, PORTIERS AND RUGS.

Elegant line at special bargains. The attractiveness of these goods will at once convince you of their value.

In addition to hundreds of appropriate presents we might mention, such as sideboards, dressing chairs, book cases, ladies desks, couches, parlor tables, easels, framed pictures, screens, jardineres, stands, etc We have many pieces of furniture for the children, such as rockers and high chairs.

Domestic Sewing Machines We are agents for this celebrated machine; also for the Eldredge machine, two of the best. Get a good machine and it will not cost you much. From $20 to $40. All guaranteed. Drop heads.

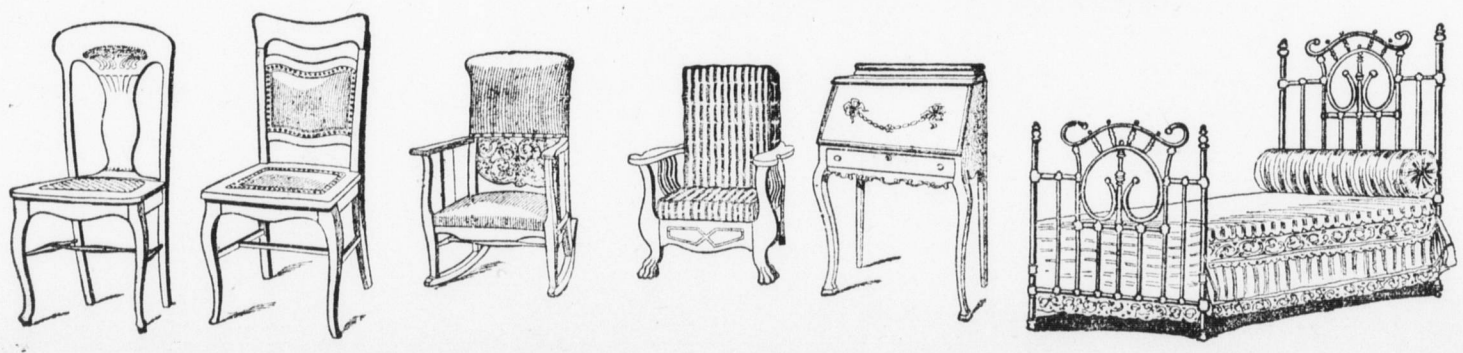
GEO. J. LaBAR.



Extension Tables from $6.00 to $130.

Carpets AND Drapery.

Never in the history of the Carpet and Drapery line have our customers been given such an opportunity to secure such wonderful bargains as we have this Glad Season prepared for them. Our line of Carpets of all grades, Drapery, Art Squares, etc., is the most complete and up-to-date assortment we have ever exhibited.



Dining Chatrs, all prices; Morris Chairs, $6 to $12. Fancy Rockers, all kinns from $1.00 up; Ladies' Desks from $3.50 to $40; Iron and Brass Beds from $3.50 up